The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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STORM IS A DELUGE.

Floods the City and Turns the Suburbs Into Lakes.

DIRE PERIL TO LIFE.

Break in Dike Threatens Dauphin Park and Vicinity.

STREETS FLOW LIKE RIVERS

Illinois and Michigan Canal Runs Over Its Banks.

DECEMBER RAIN RECORD BROKEN.

Never in the history of Chicago has such a storm descended upon the city as that which has been raging since Tuesday night. From Winnetka to East Chicago, and from the lake to the Desplaines River, the land is a vast swamp, interspersed here and there with miniature lakes, some of them a dozen feet or more deep.

Steadily falling rain, amounting to over five inches on the level at midnight, has flooded the city and surrounding country, until the sewers have become incapable of carrying off the water. Hardly an electric car line is running, the tracks being under from one to five feet of water everywhere; people in the suburbs have been driven from the first floors of their dwellings to the upper stories; the furnace fires of hotels, residences, and big manufactories have been extinguished by the waters which have penetrated to the cellars; and the tracks of the steam railroads are in such a condition instructions were given to each engineer last night to make his way carefully through the low-lying country where the water is high over the rails.

In the down-town district of the city cellars were flooded, and at many establishments valuable goods were in such danger of damage men were kept working all night removing them out of reach of the water. In many places where the streets are paved with wood the water swelled the blocks and then floated them off into heaps.

At Dauphin Park and Grand Crossing the lives of the inhabitants were in danger last night by the breaking of the big Eighty-seventh street dike, and for a time it looked as if the entire vicinity would be drowned out and the buildings swept away. Auburn Park is under water, the flood from Washington Heights rushing down through the Eighty-seventh street ditch and inundating the town.

From every suburb a similar story is heard. Floods are reported everywhere, and there offers little hope the condition will change, unless for the worse, during the next twenty-four hours, the Weather Service at 10 o'clock last night sending out the following bulletin:

"Continue northeast storm signals at 10 p. m.

"Rain or snow, with dangerous northeast gales."

The old Illinois and Michigan Canal began to overflow its banks between Bridgeport and Brighton early in the afternoon and by night the entire country between those two points was under water.

There are not many residences near the canal, but the unfortunates who were within the district, which lost all semblance to land and became a lake, had to leave their possessions and seek shelter on higher land.

The water at midnight was nearly one foot deep and was gradually rising. Should the rain continue for another twenty-four hours the situation will be serious.

At 4 o'clock the engineer at the Bridgeport pumping works saw that he had too big a job on hand for his pumps to handle, so he shut one of them down. Still the water from the canal kept pouring in, and the pumps could not stem the lakeward tide. The prairie along the canal from Lemont to the pumping station was pouring hundreds of cubic feet of water into the canal every minute. At Lockport the flow was diverted, half of the flood-tide coming cityward, the other finding an outlet in the direction of Joliet.

At 11 o'clock all the pumps were stopped, and for the first time since 1893 the massive engines in the Bridgeport station were still.

DIRE PERIL TO LIFE AND PROPERTY

Dauphin Park, Grand Crossing, Burnside, and Roseland Depend on Dike.

Residents of Grand Crossing, Dauphin Park, Burnside, and Roseland are in peril. Those towns are now completely submerged and if by any chance the Dauphin Park dike breaks or is cut again there is great possibility of a loss of life.

On the strength of the dike depends the fate of many lives and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property. Held back by the dike is a flood of muddy water, which if added to that now covering the four towns would become a torrent and sweep houses and human beings before it.

At 11 o'clock last night the dike did break in one place, but willing hands were ready to patch it up and before the stream of water which came pouring out could tear away enough space in the dike to form a current the break was repaired and the towns were saved. The breaking of the dike means the entire territory of Grand Crossing, Dauphin Park, Burnside, and Roseland would be covered with a deluge six or eight feet deep.

Take Chances on Bottom.

In these towns there are no more sidewalks, unless they are of stone, and these are invisible. All the wooden ones have floated away. The streets are full to the brim, the ditches are bottomless pits, and street cars plunge along, taking chances that the tracks are still there.

Houses are completely isolated. Fences are gone in most cases, and people (if there were any) who went to bed last night, aware merely that there was a pretty hard rainstorm on hand, will awake this morning to wonder how they can get out of doors. Cellars and basements are full of water and the fires at midnight among the police and firemen was to build bridges to the houses from some place where the water was not too deep, and allow the citizens to walk out of their flooded houses. Boats are none too many in the towns, and rafts will be in demand today.

It all depends on the famous Dauphin Park dike. This has failed before, when needed, and there is fear and trembling lest it go out again. If it holds fast Eighty-seventh to Ninety-fourth street, along the edge of South Park avenue, all may be well, but if the men who are watching miss a small break it may soon get beyond control, and all that water will rush into the four towns now threathened.

Breaking of the Dike.

The break, which came at 11 o'clock, was at Ninety-fourth street and South Park avenue. It was four feet wide when first seen, and the muddy water was rushing through at a rapid rate. Six men were patrolling the dike. One of them heard the rush and called his comrades. The six set to work, driving stakes down into the break. Then they wove brushwood around the stakes, filling it down with big stones and turf, and after a few minutes of hard work the immediate peril was over.

Mr. J. F. Carey is in charge of the relief party, and has instructions to hire men, no one is to get to keep the dike intact. He said at midnight he could get forty at short notice, and he had an idea he could keep back the flood.

S. E. Gross, the real estate man, who owns the dike, and uses it to protect his property, is responsible for the pay of the patrol crew and the working force.

From Madison avenue to State street along Ninety-fourth for blocks on each side, there is nothing but water. The houses in the neighborhood stick up out of it, completely surrounded by the muddy flood. The water is just deep enough to cover everything but the houses.

Along the Railroads.

On Ninety-fourth street, where the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Monon, Erie, and Wabash tracks run, the water is deep, and before the lull in the rain came at midnight was creeping gradually up to the rails. It was expected unless the dike broke the lines would be flooded.

The Belt Line tracks, at Eighty-third street and Vincennes avenue, were badly flooded. There was a foot of water in the yards and the dike ditch was bringing the water down from Washington Heights and Auburn Park at a rate which threatened to dig out the tracks between the yards and Pullman.

North of all these tracks named the water stretched from the dike to State street, and the farmers who own the land there were in a humor at midnight to dig a hole in the dike if they got a good chance. The railroad companies would do the same thing, it is believed, if their tracks were placed in any more peril.

The Dauphin Park dike was built originally by the Town of Hyde Park to protect the Town of Grand Crossing from the flood waters of the Mud Lake region. There have been several instances where accidents have happened to the dike. On Saturday, June 25, 1892, the five square miles of Grand Crossing and its environs were covered with a flood of muddy water. It threatened the lives of the residents and the destruction of all the valuable property in that neighborhood.

On that night four men cut the dike and turned the torrent of water, fifty feet wide and three feet deep, into the suburbs the dike is there to protect. The story of the cutting was a thrilling one. At dusk four men with picks and shovels were seen by 15-year-old John Richmond digging away at the top of the dike. The boy asked them what they were doing and for answer had a shotgun pointed at him to emphasize the order to get out.

Grand Crossing, with its factories and its railroad crossings, was practically submerged at that time. Burnside was practically deserted, and at Fordham and Dauphin Park the suffering was only less in the degree that there were fewer to suffer. Luckily no lives were lost, although there were many narrow escapes.

In March, 1893, Dauphin Park and Grand Crossing were flooded by the spring thaws and the immense quantity of water behind the dike gave every evidence of breaking through at any time. Citizens watched the huge bank night and day, but luckily the waters receded without having pushed their way through.

LAKE ON WEST CHICAGO PRAIRIE.

People Whose Houses Are Not Afloat Move to Second Floors.

People who live on the West Chicago prairie last night were experiencing some of the troubles which bothered Noah in the flood period. The heavens had opened, the rains had descended, and the snow melted until the whole district was a lake.

Mothers carried their children to the second floors and anxiously peered into the darkness, wondering if the downpour would ever cease. Heads of families spent the time anchoring their property to posts and tying it to the houses. Sidewalks, shanties, and small buildings floated in the water, which was from two to seven feet deep in the streets bounded by Lake, West Fifty-second, and West Forty-second streets and North avenue.

All day yesterday and last night the water gradually overflowed from the streets, filled the basements, and crept up to the first floor. The only sidewalks in place in the entire district were those which careful owners have staked down or moored to the houseposts by ropes leading into the windows. All others were sailing friskily about in the streets.

At West Forty-eighth and Indiana streets John Baumgartner, early in the afternoon, formed a transportation company of himself. He was clad in hip rubber boots and did such a rushing business, carrying passengers across the street at five cents apiece he will declare a large dividend, probably, today.

Workingmen returning home from the Northwestern shops waded waist deep in mud, water, and slush along North avenue.

Patrol Box Submerged.

The policeman at West Forty-sixth and Superior streets was not heard from for all day until he arrived at the station with the information the patrol box was half covered with water.

The West Forty-eighth street trolley cars plowed along in inches of water, while the tracks of the Belt Line and the Milwaukee and St. Paul were only a few inches from the water. North of North avenue was a veritable lake. Across the water lights in cottage windows marked the homes of families who will go hungry unless the flood soon subsides or boats are employed to reach them.

Mr. Fleishman, who keeps a one-story saloon near the Belt Line and North avenue, when the water flooded his place tied his live stock, consisting of several goats and chickens, to empty dry goods boxes. They floated away as the water rose, and stranding a block away were drowned on their overturned places of refuge. Mr. Fleishman attended to business in top boots, hindered somewhat by the conglomeration of personal effects heaped on the bar.

From West Fifty-second street west the lights of Austin appeared as if from a collection of summer resort cottages across the lake which intervened.

Ald. Sayle, who is trying to engineer an appropriation of $700,000 through the Council to drain his constituents' yards, thought seriously of forming an Aldermanic yachting party to convince the city fathers his bill is a good one. Mr. Yerkes could secure consents from the entire frontage on Superior, Erie, Ontario, and other streets in the district for an electric launch line.

Around Ogden Avenue.

In the vicinity of Clifton Park and Ogden avenue everybody who owned a basement was a flood sufferer. Cellars were filled to the brim and furnace fires went out early in the evening. Several butcher shops and grocery stores had flooded basements and the proprietors worked all night in their efforts to save a part of the stock.

Richard Voge, No. 1506 Ogden avenue, said at midnight the loss from flood damage in that vicinity would be large.

Coal bins were submerged and kindling wood floated off, and many of the residents were without fire or fuel. The trouble was caused by clogged sewers.

People living in South Park and Woodlawn had an opportunity of observing the appearance of the Midway when provided with a system of lagoons. The basins in the center of the Midway became flooded early yesterday and the depth of the water gradually increased until large ponds were formed. In Jackson Park several large ponds were formed in the depression left by the grading near the Central tracks.

The streets south of the Midway were impassable. The sidewalks were under water in some places for half a block. A drug store at Sixtieth street and Washington avenue and several stores in basements had to be bailed out during the afternoon. All lots which have not been graded and filled were under water and travel on foot was almost impossible.

One corner of the basement of the Hotel

(Continued on fifth page.)

WEST SIDE WORM TURNS.

"CHARLIE" WOODMAN'S BEER BILL STIRS UP HIS OLD FRIENDS.

Indignation Is the Supreme Feeling Among Saloonkeepers with Whom the Celebrated Congressman Used to Do Business While "Running His Justice Shop"—Base Ingratitude Is One of Terms Alluded To When Bartenders Talk the Matter Over.

Indignation is rife among the saloonkeepers on West Madison street from the river to Center avenue.

Congressman Charles W. Woodman, one time Justice of the Peace at Halsted and West Madison streets, last Wednesday introduced a bill in the House to prevent the adulteration of beer. His professed motive is not philanthropic but strictly hygienic. The bill—so the drink venders understand it—brands Bright's disease as one of the special curses of humanity, and adulterated beer as its most efficient agent. It discusses the wrong worked by various drugs on hops and human beings, and declares it to be the manifest duty of the government to call a halt in the work of destruction.

The attitude of many of the West Side saloonkeepers yesterday was simply lamentable. Most of them had seen the announcement of the Congressman's project and were at a loss how to take it. They professed equal ignorance as to Bright and his disease. They admitted they knew something about wormwood and had heard of aloes, but professed not to know whether quassia and cocculus indicus, as ingredients of beer, were sediment or froth. Most of the saloonkeepers seen declared, with an absolute contempt of antecedents and consequences, their first acquaintance with the beer they handled was paying for it and tapping the barrels, and their last knowledge of it—except where strings were permitted—was putting it on the counter.

It was difficult to secure any disinterested expressions of opinion from saloonkeepers in Mr. Woodman's old district, because many of his former friends felt aggrieved. They were prone to regard the Representative's measure as a personal affront. Mr. Woodman—so the keepers of exchanges reasoned—had sat behind his bench in their immediate vicinity for twelve years, he had adjudicated the cases of disorderlies, he had received money from and imposed fines on their clients, he had drunk at their bars, and times without number praised their liquor. Presumably the most Mr. Woodman knew about beer he learned at their resorts—where else would a Justice engrossed with the cases of his court have an opportunity to acquire such knowledge except in the neighborhood of his tribunal? And now that he had abandoned adjudication for the manufacture of bills there comes at the first shot out of the box this palpable insult to the men who had helped to fill his court and had obeyed to the best of their ability his injunction to put the froth at the bottom of the glass.

"Cocculus indicus, Bright's disease! Has Charlie got it?" exclaimed the proprietor of one of the resorts Mr. Woodman used to frequent.

"Well, he didn't catch it in my house, and he's drunk here lots of times. I keep good beer. I pay as much as $5 or $6 a barrel. Of course if you go to a place where you get a wash pitcher full of beer for a nickel you must expect to get wormwood, Bright's disease, and—what's the other ingredient? But I didn't think Charlie"—most of the venders of refreshments near Halsted and West Madison street call the Representative "Charlie"—"went to such places. It do seem from his bill, though, he did. I'm sorry for Charlie, but, after all, if his bill goes through what is his loss will be the beer's gain. Some of it is bad, I'll admit, but I don't know whether it is the fault of the drugs, the price, or Bright. I think it's the price—they pay about $6 a barrel."

After considerable delay the searching party entered Slope No. 1, where they were greeted by a most horrible and ghastly sight. Dead men fearfully mutilated were found, some of them partly covered up with pieces of coal, timber, and other débris.

The searching party came up and reported what they had found. At 4 o'clock ten or twelve miners went down to bring up the dead bodies, but at last accounts none of the dead had been recovered.

Several of the victims were negroes and foreigners and the rest of them natives of North Carolina. Several of them had families living at Cumnock. Eight of the miners were from Pennsylvania and expected to return to that State tomorrow to visit relatives. A quantity of dynamite was in the mine and exploded, wrecking coal cars and splitting massive pieces of timber into kindling wood.

THINKS SCHLATTER CAN SAVE HER.

Chicago Woman Wants the Healer to Aid Her Dying Mother.

Santa Fé, N. M., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—A. J. Fischer, assistant postmaster, has received a dispatch from Miss Marion G. McNeal, who gives her address as No. 244 Ashland boulevard, Chicago, asking for the intercession of the recipient with the healer, Schlatter, with whom he is supposed to have great influence, for the purpose of inducing him to go to Chicago.

The writer declares her mother is dying, and she is certain the healer is capable of restoring her to health again. The telegram was followed by a pathetic letter that arrived here today, and which states that the woman's mother is on the point of death, as she has been abandoned by the doctors and the best medical advice has been futile in alleviating the pain.

According to the writer only Schlatter can save her, as he has saved a score of other acquaintances in Chicago whose cases were no better than the one in question.

Each of these cases derived relief from the application of handkerchiefs, but Miss McNeal wants to take no chances in the present emergency, for she offers to pay all traveling expenses from Santa Fé and return.

It is impossible to comply with this request, for the healer is on the move and no one is able to keep track of him for twenty-four hours at a time.

LEVY RESULTS IN A DAMAGE SUIT.

Florist Says a Constable Paved the Way for Theft.

For being deprived of his cash register and the benefits to be derived therefrom for th space of an hour, T. D. Mosconsotes, florist at the Masonic Temple, has sued Constable McDonough for $50 damages. Last April the constable levied on Mosconsotes' property to satisfy a judgment. He took a cash register and some potted plants as the only visible stock. An hour later Mosconsotes satisfied the judgment, and his property was returned. He claimed then that because of that absence of the register for an hour his three clerks stole $90 from him.

THE EAGLE SCREAMS AND THE DISFIGURED BRITISH BEAST LASHES HIS TAIL.

BREAK IN THE DAUPHIN PARK DIKE AT NINETY-FOURTH STREET AND SOUTH PARK AVENUE.

FORTY-THREE KILLED IN A MINE.

Disaster Near Raleigh, N. C., Caused by Fire-Damp Explosion.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 19.—At 9 o'clock this morning, shortly after the day force numbering sixty-seven men had gone on duty at the Cumnock coal mines, six miles west of here, a fire-damp explosion occurred, killing, it is believed, forty-three men.

Upon hearing the report the people of the village and relatives of the entombed miners hastened to the scene, but for some time they were unable to gain any tidings from below. After pumping fresh air into the shafts several miners were prevailed upon to venture down and investigate. They found and brought out twenty-five men from shafts Nos. 2 and 3. Five or six of the men were badly wounded, and some of them will probably die; others were slightly wounded. A mule and two men were killed in slope No. 2.

PENNIES FOR THE "CONS."

PLAN TO GIVE STREET CAR MEN A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Chicago Woman Proposes That Passengers Give Six Cents Fare at Christmas, the Extra Penny to Go Into a Fund to Be Divided Between the Conductors and Gripmen or Motormen—Officials of the Roads Think the Idea Feasible.

Santa Claus will hitch his reindeers at Evanston this Christmas and go around Chicago on street cars. At least, he will if the plans of a benevolent South Side woman are carried out. To the dolls for the children, Christmas dinners for the poor, turkeys for the policemen, and souvenirs for the mail-carriers this woman wants to add a present to the street car conductors. Her idea is to have each patron of the street car on the day before Christmas to hand the conductor six cents for fare instead of the customary five cents. The extra penny will be a present to the conductor and the gripman or motorman who can make a division of the proceeds at night.

The plan to give a present to the man who stands out in heat or snow and wrestles with refractory levers and to his side partner, the conductor, who can go through a crowd after a nickel better than a center rush can after a football, is considered by both the street car riding public and the employés themselves as a good one. The motormen and conductors are enthusiastic over the plans and already refer to the woman back of the scheme as their "auntie." Sometimes they call her their "penny auntie."

While the majority of them think the scheme good, some of the street car men are somewhat skeptical as to its feasibility.

"It won't do," declared one of the conductors on the West Madison cable yesterday. "People will say 'Yerkes pays those men, and there's no need of our helping them out.' Then lots of the people would forget about the extra penny, and, altogether, I don't imagine our Christmas presents would be much larger than we could carry."

The officials of the companies say the scheme is all right. They will not discuss it at length, as they say it is really not their business at all, but concerns the patrons of the lines, as they are the ones who are to do the giving. They think the plan is entirely feasible, and the object a worthy one.

Supt. Bowen of the Chicago City railway company said the scheme was certainly a good one, and he would like to see it carried out.

"If it is, though," said Mr. Bowen, "it would be something new. The only presents I know of being given to street car men were the gold pieces our company distributed last year as prizes for individual merit among the men. The public has never before proposed a step of this kind. Sometimes when a person leaves something on the car and it is returned the person will ask the name of the conductor and send him a present at Christmas. The extra pennies paid as a present would have to be collected and divided among all the men, as the men who have their day off at the time and those who act as substitutes would receive nothing and the latter class are those to whom substantial presents of the kind indicated would be most acceptable."

John B. Parsons, President of the West Chicago Street railway company, said if passengers wanted to contribute anything to the men when they paid their car fare the company certainly should not object. He said, with a smile, such a move on the part of the public was unheard of as far as he knew, but no official attention would be taken of it.

No Sign of Disabled Steamboats.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 19.—The Empress of India, just arrived from the Orient, has not sighted the Steamer Strathnevis.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today: Rain or snow; colder.

Sun rises at 7:15; sets at 4:22.

Moon 5 days old; sets at 8:53 p. m.

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NEARLY MADE MEAL FOR CANNIBALS

William Preston Harrison Lives to Tell of His Escape.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—William Preston Harrison, son of Carter Harrison, reached this city this morning from an extended trip to the Antipodes. During his stay on Solomon Islands he says there were over twenty-five individuals who were devoured by cannibals; six of these were whites and nineteen were natives.

By the merest accident the young Chicagoan barely escaped the woeful experience of those unfortunate people. Mr. Harrison had all but started on the schooner, the entire crew of which were murdered and eaten by New Solomonites. His baggage was on board, but through the advice of a friend he was persuaded to postpone his departure.

Mr. Harrison says there is great dissatisfaction among Samoan natives of the interior, who are making plans for another uprising, which will result only in the burning of villages and the devastation of plantations.

GOOD CAPTURE OF COUNTERFEITERS

Silver Certificates Amounting to $91,000 Seized by Officers.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 19.—Arrests made by the Secret Service officers within the last three days in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Paola, Kas., have resulted in the seizing of $91,000 in counterfeit $10 silver certificates, and it is said to have broken up a dangerous gang of counterfeiters whose operations have extended throughout the South and West.

George W. Dixe, who has been known here for ten years as a prosperous dealer in live stock, is one of the men under arrest. William Graham, whose father is a steady-going farmer of Paola, Kas., is another.

Soon after Graham's arrest at his father's farm the Secret Service agents went to the express office at Paola and there seized $12,000 in counterfeit bills addressed to him. The other two men are under arrest in St. Louis, where a large amount of the counterfeit bills were found. The counterfeits are of the series of silver certificates bearing the vignette of the late Vice-President Hendricks, and have been widely circulated.

DORCAS SOCIETY SHORT OF CASH.

Kewanee Ministers Refuse to Aid Women Who Believe in Dancing.

Kewanee, Ill., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—A bitter quarrel is now on between the members of the Dorcas Benevolent Society of this place and the ministers of the several churches.

The Dorcas Society is composed of the most prominent society women of the town, and every year they have distributed food, clothing, and money to many destitute families in this vicinity. They have depended for their financial support upon the collection taken at the union services on Thanksgiving day and upon the money received from the proceeds of an annual charity ball, which has been an important social function each winter.

The ministers have withheld the collection money this year, saying they could not encourage a society which fostered dancing. The ladies are indignant and trouble is expected.

REARRESTED ON CHARGE OF MURDER

Another Sensational Turn to Hyde Park's Kehoe Mystery.

Another sensational turn was given to the Kehoe case in Hyde Park yesterday. The Coroner's jury found Kehoe's death was caused by alcoholism and fatty degeneration of the heart. The crowd attending the inquest cheered as the five young men were discharged, and they each signed a pledge in Capt. Aldrich's office not to drink liquor for five years.

Immediately after the verdict was rendered John Kehoe, a son of the dead man, went before Justice Hall and swore out warrants for the arrest of Henry Bosch, Frank McCann, Fred Harlow, Peter Head, and Frank Stott, charging them with murdering his father.

Four of the men were taken before Justice Hall late last night and released in bonds of $5,000 each to appear for a hearing tomorrow. Stott was unable to furnish bonds.

LAKE STREET FIRMS BURNED OUT.

Fire at Midnight Damages the Building to the Extent of $25,000.

Night Watchman James Curran discovered smoke issuing from the basement of the four-story brick building at No. 235 Lake street at 11:30 o'clock last night.

By the time the fire department arrived flames were bursting through the roof in the rear of the building, occupied on the first floor by C. E. Woodruff & Co., electrical supplies, on the second by S. S. Scribner, manufacturer of rubber goods, and on the third and fourth by William Osner, wholesale boot and shoe dealer. The estimated damage is $25,000.

JOSEPH COOK HAS BROKEN DOWN.

Lecturer Is in Japan and Probably Never Will Leave Alive.

Niles, Mich., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—S. T. Searle of this city has received a letter from his daughter, who is a missionary stationed at Kobe, Japan, in which she says Joseph Cook has arrived there recently from Australia, broken in mind and body. He had to give up his lecturing tour, and the probabilities are he never will regain his health or mental vigor.

Hats Postpones the Carnival.

Owing to the heavy rainfall last night the grand concert and carnival at Battery D was postponed until this evening, when tickets for last night will be honored.

HARD TO KEEP QUIET

Venezuela May Not Be Able to Maintain Peace.

OLNEY WARNS ANDRADE.

No Action Until After the Commission Has Reported.

THREE AMERICAS AS A UNIT.

Belief That They Are Strongly Bound Together.

OPINIONS OF THE DIPLOMATISTS

Washington, D., C., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Diplomats, military men, and statesmen have been discussing today not only the possibilities of war, but how, if war becomes inevitable, it will be provoked. It is evident that the British policy is to force the United States into the part of aggressor. It is not considered probable that English troops would be landed in Venesuela nor that any attempt would be made to occupy the disputed territory more than is now the case.

The most likely cause of war, it is said, will come from a clash between the frontier posts of the Venezuelans and British along the Upuan, such as has already taken place. Great Britain, through some other country, would then demand an apology and indemnity. Venezuela would decline to give it. Great Britain would then proceed to enforce its demands and a stand would be made at once which the United States could not ignore.

Diplomats here say that if Great Britain chooses to play a waiting game it will be comparatively easy, provided the Venesuelans can be kept quiet. In most of the disputed territory, it is pointed out, neither country has a settlement. Much of the dispute is over maps alone. For thousands of miles of trackless wilderness there can be found neither Venesuelan nor English authority. Great Britain has therefore only to remain quiet, for its rights can not be affected by delay and there are no armed forces to be brought into action.

Would Be an Act of War.

Diplomats and military men are agreed that the appearance of a British fleet in the Orinoco, or the marching of any considerable body of troops from British Guiana into the disputed territory would be, under the present circumstances, an act of war.

It is believed by no one that the United States would begin hostilities, for this could be done only by an attempt to expel the British from the disputed territory, and in such a proceeding the aggressor assumes all chances, like a constable who ejects a person actually occupying a house.

It is believed that if the dispute is not adjusted by diplomatic methods the proceeding will be as follows: The United States will appoint a commission, which will examine the documents with care, and ascertain what appears to be the probable boundary between Venesuelan and British territory. This will be reported to Congress, and that body will accept the prima facie boundary and promise to maintain it. Then will come Venezuela's part. The little republic will attempt to clear the country on its side of the established boundary of everything which looks like British possession. Settlers would be left alone, theoretically, but any fort would be assaulted or armed force would be driven over the border.

Great Britain would at once retaliate. A fleet lurking somewhere in the West Indies would proceed to the mouth of the Orinoco, and troops would be landed at proper points.

So far the United States would be a passive spectator, busily engaged in preparations for war. But her Majesty's government would in the meantime have been notified that any overt act of war with Venesuela over the boundary question west of the line fixed by the commission would be considered an act of war against the United States.

Declaration of Hostilities.

The landing of the British force in Venezuela would be followed by a declaration of war by Congress, and then the fight would be on in earnest—not in Venezuelan waters, but on the high seas, along the Atlantic coast, and particularly along the Canadian border.

What students of international politics predict is that a conflict between the United States and Great Britain would result in a conflagration which would involve the whole world. They say that Russia, Germany, Austria, and France could not possibly remain neutral. No combination of Europe against America would be possible, but each of the continental nations would seize upon the opportunity to reconstruct the map of Europe. The only thing which seems clear is the unification of America against Great Britain, and that is generally considered to be inevitable.

Diplomats generally say that a war between Great Britain and the United States would soon be determined, not because of decisive battles on land or sea, but because Great Britain would have more important business to attend to in Europe and Asia.

Naval officers who have served in South American waters say that long before the commission reports on the boundary question Venesuela is likely to provoke a conflict with Great Britain. This will come, they say, from the inevitable tendency of South American republics to precipitate matters.

Nothing to Fight About.

If Venesuela and Great Britain should get into a row before the United States had fixed on the boundary there would be nothing for this country to fight about. Great Britain now has no diplomatic intercourse with Venesuela, and it would be an easy matter to trump up an excuse for a quarrel entirely independent of the boundary question. For this reason it is said that Lord Salisbury may connive at attempts to influence public sentiment in Venesuela to such a degree as to provoke a fight before the United States can formulate grounds for interference.

This danger has been foreseen, and already dispatches have been sent to Caracas urging President Crespo's government to prevent any act of hostility to Great Britain until after the United States has formulated its position on the boundary question.

It is said that Secretary Olney has given Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, to understand that if public sentiment is allowed to run riot in the South American republic and the war results before the commission has had time to report the United States will wash its hands of the whole affair. If Venesuela should provoke a fight anywhere in the disputed territory and the scene of hostility should happen to be on the British side of the line subsequently fixed by President Cleveland's commission, John Bull would have an unquestioned right to declare war against Venezuela, and the United States would have to sit with folded hands and see the little Spanish republic compelled to pay an indemnity were it a sandbluff than the loss of a vast tract of unoccupied wilderness, absolutely worthless until developed.

For this reason the Venezuelan question has been pushed to [illegible]

shut and their hands idle until their Uncle Jonathan announces his policy.

THREE AMERICAS STAND AS A UNIT.

Monroe Doctrine a Stronger Bond of Union than Any Treaty.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—When Secretary Blaine established the Bureau of the American Republics, as the result of the Pan-American Congress, he declared that while it was intended solely to promote commercial alliances between the people of this continent it would be found that in case of trouble between any American republic and a European nation the bureau would be a ready means for solidifying America.

It is now hinted at the State Department that soon after Secretary Olney sent his dispatch to Salisbury last July he began the work of bringing the American republics together. It is known that long dispatches were sent months ago to Ministers of the United States at all the South and Central American capitals, and it is asserted on what appears to be good authority that the preparations are now practically all made for the solidification of all the republics of America into a great alliance.

The South American republics generally, it is said, are ready to join with the United States at any moment in a movement designed to protect the common interests. There is good reason to believe that in case the United States should take up arms to defend Venezuela every republic on the continent would soon be on the same side. Within the last month the representatives of the South American republics have been particularly prominent about the State Department. Señor Mendonca of Brazil has been a constant caller, and when he and Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, called on Secretary Olney today they were at once granted a long private audience.

Guatemala in Evidence.

Tonight Señor Arriaga, the Guatemalan Minister, gave a significant dinner to the members of the Cabinet. It had been arranged for before the President's message was sent in, but not until after the tenor of Salisbury's reply was well known. The guests were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton, the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wilson, and the Attorney-General and Mrs. Harmon from the Cabinet, while at the dinner were also Señor Blanco Guzman, the late Minister from Nicaragua, Señor Calvo of Costa Rica, and Señor Arias, Acting Minister of the Interior in Brazil.

Night before last the Brazilian Minister entertained, and other functions are still to come off. These dinners are formal affairs, but it is said that this season the Cabinet officers are noticeably going out of their way to cultivate the South American diplomatists, and the representatives of the European nations are beginning to notice the social campaign.

Some of these latter assert that the American republics are already practically united for all purposes of offense and defense, and that the message of President Cleveland, clearly outlining a policy intended for the exclusive benefit of the smaller States, has made the alliance today much more stable than any of the treaty-created combinations of European politics.

There is not the slightest doubt that Secretary Olney began cultivating the South and Central American republics long ago, and there seems to be every reason to believe that he has been signally successful.

Morgan in Conference.

Senator Morgan had an interview with Secretary Olney during the forenoon on the subject of the Venezuelan issue and the Secretary also talked with Senator Lodge and Senator Mills on the same matter, although he was obliged in order to do so to suspend his rigid rule against granting interviews to any one not a member of the diplomatic corps on Thursdays. He was also for a short time closeted with Mr. McAdoo, the Acting Secretary of the Navy, who was called upon to furnish information on some special subject.

Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, came up to Washington from his flagship New York in Hampton Roads today and had a consultation with Acting Secretary McAdoo respecting the movements of his squadron. The feeling is growing in naval circles that the cruise will be abandoned. It is regarded as highly imprudent to send away from the country the only substantial defense of the Atlantic seaboard.

There is also a suggestion that it would be prudent to recall the Mediterranean Squadron, containing three of the finest cruisers of the navy, which would be left hopelessly "bottled up" in the event of war.

SENATE IS DELIBERATE BUT FIRM.

Belief Expressed That Great Britain Will Surrender Its Pretensions.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The Senate was all attention and enthusiasm on Tuesday when it first heard the President's message on the England-Venezuela incident. It was all attention again today, but seemed overwhelmed with its own dignity and national importance and showed a disposition to act with deliberation and give serious attention to the vital question before it. This question was its concurrence in the bill of Representative Hitt of Illinois, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, for the naming of a commission to look into the determination of the Venezuelan boundary on the part of the United States and appropriating $100,000 to carry out this work.

British tories may squeeze consolation out of this day's doings in the Senate in that no precipitate action was taken looking to the embroiling of the two nations and that calm consideration and the expression of a deliberate determination not to echo any war sentiment was the prevailing tone of this body. Yet, underlying all that was said, was the firm, unyielding principle of American domination upon the Western Hemisphere and the fixed principle of the so-called Monroe doctrine, which Senator Teller aptly characterized as rather the American doctrine of the Americas for the American. There was no abatement of the force of this sentiment. The Senators merely counseled the suppression of manifestations with undue haste.

Looks Before Leaping.

The Senate is pledged to this position as regards its sturdy avowal of American principles, but it is also determined to take no decisive step without thorough examination into the causes that have led up to the tension now manifest between this country and Great Britain.

This was the tenor of all the speeches today as from that of Mr. Morgan of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to Mr. Teller of Colorado, ex-Secretary of the Interior, who counseled moderation, yet no abatement of patriotic impulse. It was apparent that the Senate was in no mood to adjourn, even for a holiday recess, unless this question is definitely determined, and as the bill, under the objection of Mr. Allen, the Nebraska Populist, did not get to its second reading and committee reference today there is a question whether this may be accomplished tomorrow or drag along until on Monday—perhaps later.

An amendment to the House bill of Mr. Hitt was offered by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, by which the time for the report of the commission to be appointed by the President shall be sent to Congress by or before April 1. Why this amendment was offered by Mr. Lodge was not, of course, stated, but from declarations made by Mr. Hawley, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Teller it was intended to completely strip the question of all semblance of political buncombe.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama was not in his seat when the House appropriation bill was presented, but he came in soon afterward and before he arose to address the Senate was hurriedly conferred with by several Republican Senators. The House bill came up again after his appearance and he rose to speak to the question. He considered this a question of great gravity and urged the Senate to deliberate upon it as long as it might find it was necessaray in order to come to an absolutely correct judgment. He favored the course which Mr. Sherman of Ohio had pointed out before his arrival—that the House bill should go to the Committee on Foreign Relations, the customary course with similar bills in the Senate except in case of extreme emergency. At the same time Mr. Morgan insisted he should object to such reference unless the Senate agreed to have no holiday recess until that committee should make its report and bring the bill back to the Senate.

Mr. Morgan went on to say the wording of the bill left some doubt as to the exact line of policy indicated. The doubt was whether the Congress of the United States intended to intervene in this matter or whether the President should be accorded unembarrassed action in the exercise of his constitutional power in shaping a diplomatic question for the future consideration of Congress.

Monroe Doctrine Settled.

He referred to the fact that the President in recent times had appointed an adviser without the consent of the Senate to look into the Hawaiian question. Now the Senate was to determine whether it should in any way interfere with the question by legislating for the purpose of giving a direction to the diplomatic features of it, or whether it should be left where the President's message desired it should be left—in the hands of the Constitutional Executive of the United States. Mr. Morgan said the question of the Monroe doctrine had been settled by the Executive at least, and the passage of the bill as it was could but unequivocally confirm this point.

As for this doctrine, he went on to say, we have passed to an attitude that must gratify this generation of men. But he wished to avoid the possibilities of embarrassment, and would rather that Congress in this case, as it had in all other cases where belligerent operations had to be conducted against foreign governments, should take upon itself, in connection with the President, the solution of the question in an authentic form, and not leave it to the judgment of a commission no better informed than Congress itself. The Senate would be justified in passing the bill just as it was.

Sherman Urges Deliberation.

As soon as Mr. Morgan had taken his seat Mr. Sherman was on the floor, coldly, calmly, dispassionately addressing the Senate on the question at issue. To him the Monroe doctrine was of the most vital importance to the civilized world; but this very weightiness of the question at issue only necessitated deliberation in the action of the Senate. There should be no hurry, he said. This important controversy would not be settled in a day or a month.

Mr. Sherman was not a believer in war; he had seen enough of its consequences to satisfy him for all his life and he believed Great Britain would realize it had too much at stake to invite hostilities with the United States.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts followed Mr. Sherman, supporting the Monroe doctrine vigorously, but urging caution. He proposed the amendment ordering that the commission to be appointed shall report not later than April 1 next.

Daniel Voorhees of Indiana wanted immediate action on the bill. Mr. Voorhees declared he was not for war, but the dignity of the United States demanded that immediate action should be taken. He said he saw no reason why action should not be taken on the bill now. There was, he declared, no reason for further investigation. He was not contemplating war, but what was right. We all, he said, have faith in the Monroe doctrine, but if any man's faith has been shaken let him read Secretary Olney's dispatch and be reassured by that document, which was, he declared, the equal of any State paper which ever emanated from the department over which Mr. Olney presides.

Britain's Insatiable Maw.

Mr. Voorhees said that he was not in haste in this matter, and called attention to the deliberate proceedings of the British authorities on the question. As a preliminary he was willing that the disputed territory should be investigated, but the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) was more magnanimous toward Great Britain than he. Mr. Sherman thought a great government like Great Britain would not set up a claim unless it was just. Every parallel of latitude and degree of longitude on the maps of the world, said Mr. Voorhees vehemently, negatived that statement. They showed everywhere Great Britain's insatiable maw. The very map of the disputed territory now under discussion, which Mr. Sherman had displayed, demonstrated the truth of what he maintained. It showed that Great Britain had gradually pushed forward its boundary until its territory had grown from 70,000 to 100,000 square miles. By silent encroachment Great Britain had laid claim to territory larger than the State represented by the Senator (Mr. Sherman).

Mr. Voorhees scouted the idea that there might be war. There is no fear of war, said he. He had a Christian horror of war as others had. But he pointed to Canada as a hostage we held from Great Britain as a guarantee of peace. With Canada at our mercy Great Britain would not dare to fight. With Great Britain's commerce on the high seas at stake there would be no war. He adverted to the war of 1812 as conclusive evidence that England would not again jeopard its commerce.

American Colonization Must End.

No, said Mr. Voorhees, there would be an adjustment, but it should be known and understood on both sides of the ocean that the colonizing schemes of Great Britain have reached their limit on this continent. If England can take the territory of Venezuela it can take the Mexican State of Chihuahua and push its cannons across our borders. We were not asking what was unjust. We had simply asked Great Britain to submit a dispute to impartial arbitration.

"Great Britain has taken six months to reject that wise proposal," said Mr. Voorhees in conclusion. "Now let us go forward as a justification of our position and examine the controversy. Let Great Britain have what belongs to it and not an inch more."

Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Morgan were the only Democratic Senators to speak.

Mr. Chandler and Mr. Hawley added some interesting points to the discussion, the gentleman from Connecticut asking that information instead of war pabulum be submitted to the Senate.

Then Mr. Allen of Nebraska explained his objection to the second reading of the bill today, urging that it was evident that politics was to be projected into the debate.

Mr. Teller of Colorado practically closed the discussion. He, too, counseled caution, and explained his views of the Monroe doctrine, which he vigorously upheld. He was not for war, and there would be no war over so trivial a question. It was too big a question to be made one of party advantage.

The bill was left on the table until tomorrow. Then it will be taken up for second reading and reference. It is believed the Committee on Foreign Relations will make its report at once. It may be that it will be amended to include Senator Lodge's proposed amendment on the limitation of the time for submitting the report and include perhaps two others looking to the limitation of the commission to five members and the confirmation of the commission by the Senate.

ALTGELD SAYS NATION WAS SNUBBED

Approves Sentiment of the Message, but Has Other Complaints.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld seems to consider it necessary to amend or explain the interview he fired off in such a hurry against President Cleveland's Venezuelan message. Being told tonight that he had been charged by some of the papers with being opposed to the Monroe doctrine the Governor said:

"That shows that it is impossible for some papers to state a matter correctly. I have at all times and on all occasions expressed myself as being emphatically in favor of the Monroe doctrine. But I did say that the present Federal administration was incapable of enforcing it.

"Speaking of the President's message I called attention to the ridiculous course that had been pursued by our government and the position this left us in. And the country will soon see this.

"Look at the facts a moment. Our government protested against England's course against Venezuela and England ignored the protest. Then we demanded of England that she arbitrate and England flatly refused. Then we threatened England with dire things and told her that if she did not arbitrate she must take the consequences, and she promptly told us that she would take them. Then what does the President do? Does he ask Congress to take immediate action to bring England to terms? Not at all. On the contrary, he makes a great speech on the Monroe doctrine, and then, astonishing as it may seem, he says to Congress, 'Gentlemen, please allow me to appoint a commission to investigate this matter so that we may find out what the facts are and see what it is that we have been making all this fuss about.'

"That is, we are now going to find out whether we ever had any cause for protesting or not. Either we ought not to have gone this far or else we should quit talking and go right to business. This idea of a commission simply makes us look ridiculous.

"The sentiment of the President's message is the sentiment of the country. Every patriotic American is for it. There was at no time any doubt about this. But the course suggested in the message is a kind of a 'fizzle out.' It is a part of that foreign policy which has brought us no glory.

"Certainly this open confession that we have been meddling in affairs that we know nothing about and that we got snubbed while doing it, and that it is now necessary to make an investigation to see whether we have a right to get mad over the snub or not, will hardly make us swell with pride.

"Therefore, I repeat that after having gone so far as to get snubbed, there is nothing left us but to fight. A snub is always recognized as a ground for fighting. This is the first time in the history of the government, that the head of a great Nation solemnly asks a legislative body to appoint a commission to find out whether a snub was properly administered or not.

"For this country to quietly submit to being snubbed by England will be humiliating, and in the end destructive, and no amount of ponderous preaching will conceal it."

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RUSSIA KEEPS ITS PEACE

NOT IN THE GENERAL EUROPEAN HOWL AGAINST AMERICA.

The Fast Friend of the United States During the Civil War, the Only Power on the Continent Whose Press Is Not Filled with Adverse Comment on the American Restatement of Monroe Doctrine—Others United on Basis of Self-Interest.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Dec. 19.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The most interesting development in the day is that—saving only the Russian newspapers, which seem altogether silent—the continental press is practically unanimous in sustaining Lord Salisbury's Venezuelan contention as against President Cleveland's.

France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, and Spain are for once and together the warm allies on a British policy.

Some weeks ago I cabled an interview with Marquis de Tetuan, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, who solemnly warned European powers having territorial interests in the West Indies and South America that they should join Spain in preserving Cuba to the mother country. The independence of the island would speedily be followed by its absorption into the United States, and the English, French, and Dutch islands of the Caribbean would soon take heart by Cuba's revolt with like speedy annexation to the great American Republic.

The present unanimity of the European press is on this community of selfish interests thus readily accounted for.

The silence of Russia is alone ominous in case of war between England and the United States. It is not to be doubted that Russia would seize the occasion for its long-delayed advance to the Mediterranean and across the recently-established line separating her from India.

France Would Hold Aloof.

Whether England in that event could rely upon armed aid from any European power is doubtful; certainly not from France, with Russia in arms against England. Not even its joint interests in the West Indies would prevail against its traditional hatred against England, not to speak of its political alliance with Russia.

For the first time since the beginning of the controversy the London press today seriously considers the possible depth and extent of feeling in the United States for war. The World's editorial, sent briefly by the press agencies, and almost in full to the Times, is commented upon with hopeful insistence in every morning and evening newspaper as showing that there is a strong voice raised against the hasty if general warlike spirit of other American newspapers and of our public men.

Moreton Frewen in his letter to the Times recalls Mr. Smalley's continued warnings as to the general passionate devotion throughout the United States to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and the St. James' Gazette says of us:

"But if a sensible, they are also a sentimental people. They would fight with all the fierce energy of the race for principle or for an idea and spend a million men and a thousand million dollars to punish what they conceived to be an invasion of their rights or an attempt to work injustice to them. We know that and respect them for it. What is inconceivable to us is that they can imagine there is any occasion for resentment in our proceedings in Venezuela."

Gives a Warning.

Mr. Frewen adds this warning: "And I fear that even more conclusive as against our standing on our rights is the reflection that we have a thousand million sterling ($5,000,000,000) English money invested in America. France paid an indemnity of £200,000,000 ($1,000,000,000) to Germany after the war. We should pay five times as much, but in advance, and that, too, on account of war with our own kith and kin."

Several of the papers indeed elaborately deny today that there is a real dispute between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Cleveland and point out how the British Premier has left open several avenues for arbitration or amicable settlement.

The Times and Mr. Astor's Pall Mall Gazette alone declare there can be no settlement except in the absolute withdrawal on our part of what the Times calls "the monstrous and insulting demand which has been preferred in their (our) name."

The charge is freely made in several leading papers that American solicitude in the matter is primarily due to a grant by the Venezuelan President to American capitalists of the gold fields within the Schomburgh line, which British colonists are now busily working." The Liberal News acknowledges the fact of strong anti-English sentiment throughout the United States. The history, it says, which is taught to the English school children is often mainly concerned with the wars against France. The history taught in the common schools of the United States is the story of the struggles against England.

Nothing to Say.

Meanwhile, also, it seems impossible to induce any except a few unofficial English public men to express any opinion whatever upon the controversy. I have addressed many inquiries to leaders of both parties and the reply of Lord Kimberley, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, is typical of all the others received: "I am sorry," he telegraphs, "that I cannot now say anything for publication on the subject."

Mr. Bayard's little speech last night is printed in full in all the papers, although it was delivered close on midnight. It is also approvingly referred to in the editorial columns as "making for peace."

The scene at the banquet was an interesting one. Both the Chairman, Sir Francis Jeune, and Sir Edwin Arnold, who incidentally alluded to the relations between two great English-speaking nations, but only incidentally, and the usual accompaniment of glass clinking and match-striking continued until a quarter past 11, when, in response to a happy speech by Mr. Comyns Carr, who proposed "Our Kinsfolk Across the Sea," the American Ambassador rose. As he did so there was a perfect tumult of applause.

In Wild Applause.

The guests rose also and shouted themselves hoarse, obviously eager to show their personal feeling for the man who, as one paper puts it, has tried to do so much to bring Great Britain and the United States more closely together.

Mr. Bayard stood with bowed head until the applause had finished.

"Gentlemen," he said slowly and deliberately, "tonight we stand on common ground. There is no sea between us." This opening remark was greeted with renewed cheering, and again the speaker had to stand silent, nervously playing with a piece of paper in his hand until silence again reigned.

"I thank God," he continued, "there are some things that cannot be divided and that men must hold in common." And it was with visible emotion that he concluded:

"When love unites wide space divides in vain
And hands may clasp across the spreading main."

"Gentlemen, I think the time is seasonable to repeat those words."

When he sat down and the applause had subsided "Old Folks at Home" was sung.

SALISBURY HAS OTHER DISPATCHES.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Believes the Outcome Will Be Peaceful.

London, Dec. 19.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made an address tonight at a Conservative banquet in Bristol which contained an important suggestion of the probable next step to be taken by the British Government in the Venezuelan controversy—namely: the issuance of a statement by Lord Salisbury which Sir Michael intimated might put a new face on affairs.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer warned his hearers against exaggerating the gravity of the Venezuelan trouble. Some persons, he said, talk of the impossibility of war between the United States and Great Britain because of the ties of kinship between the two nations. Nothing was impossible, he asserted, which had already occurred, and if kinsmen unfortunately differed, sometimes they became bitter enemies.

But there was reassurance, he said, in the fact that he did not believe the people on either side of the Atlantic desired war. He thought that when the true statement which Lord Salisbury had ably prepared in his dispatches was shortly published the result would be happy, honorable, and peaceful to both sides.

President Macara of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners said in an interview at Manchester today that war between Great Britain and the United States would entail incalculable loss and misery upon the Lancashire cotton workers, as five-sixths of the raw material necessary to feed Lancashire spindles comes from America.

The comment of the papers to be printed tomorrow generally accepts the gravity of the situation, but argues well from the deliberation shown by the Senate. The papers speak as follows:

Pall Mall Gazette: "Of course whatever happens America will lose credit over the affair."

Globe: "We will never submit to such unparalleled dictation."

Westminster Gazette: "The Marquis of Salisbury has made a mistake in arguing that the Monroe doctrine is obsolete. It is not so by any means. The first duty of those defending England is to explain and insist that it is only its applicability to the present question of boundaries which is in dispute."

St. James' Gazette: "Mr. Thomas F. Bayard at the dinner last evening was everything that could be friendly, passionately, pathetically friendly to this country."

A dispatch to the Standard from Washington asserts that Ambassador Bayard's speech at the dinner of the Actors' Benevolent Fund on Wednesday evening has offended both President Cleveland and Secretary Olney, and is likely to be the ostensible cause of his recall.

Standard—"The cordial respect and goodwill which Great Britain entertains for American genius outside the pale of electioneering politics will not be impaired."

Daily News—"The common sense of the American people has reasserted itself."

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says:

"Some papers here express the fear that America will use the Monroe doctrine as a detriment to European commerce with the South American republics."

The Berlin Post, the government organ, says that America's interference in Venezuela will injure German commerce.

At the Venezuelan Legation here the active assistance of the United States is not firmly reckoned upon.

PARIS BELIEVES ENGLAND IS RIGHT

Press Holds with Great Britain for Self-Interested Reasons.

Paris, Dec. 19.—M. Hanotaux, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, said today that the present application of the Monroe doctrine was a question for England and the United States to settle. He believed any acute difference between France and Brazil, as a result of existing differences regarding boundaries, should be settled by arbitration, and spoke of the former difficulty the republic had with Venezuela where the friendly intervention of the United States was declined.

The comment from the press is uniformly friendly to England, the boundary dispute between France and Brazil spoken of by M. Hanotaux placing the two European nations in the same category. The papers today have editorial expressions as follows:

Temps—"It behooves the Cabinets of the powers to examine how far they can allow a precedent to be established. * * * Great Britain will probably be wrong in reckoning upon much effective sympathy in Europe."

Liberte—"Great Britain has diplomatic right on its side."

Figaro—"Why should the United States interfere in Turkey and refuse other powers the right of defending their interests in America?"

Siecle—"The other powers ought to unite in common defense."

Estafette—"We regret that for merepolitics Mr. Cleveland has chosen to assume so haughty and dictatorial an attitude."

Soleil—"President Cleveland has adopted the best course to secure reelection."

Eclair—"England is right. Monroeism is an ingenious trick and cannot be substituted for law."

Gaulois—"There will be no hostilities."

LONDON CONFIDENCE HAS A SHOCK.

Best American Gold Bonds Refused by British Investors.

London, Dec. 19.—The indignation felt at President Cleveland's tactics by all interested in the financial welfare of America grows. Whatever the outcome may be public confidence here has received a shock from which a recovery will be painfully slow.

The Stock Exchange here and the exchanges throughout the country continue under the influence of the difficulty between Great Britain and the United States.

Consols declined ¼ today, foreign funds were weak, and American and Canadian stocks were lower on continued selling.

A telegram received at midday saying that the Senate had expressed more moderate sentiments in the direction of the appointment of a commission on the Venezuela boundary induced a rally, mainly in the form of bear repurchases, but not by the public.

The closing prices were at the very lowest, and with a panicky feeling in the American market. Even the best American gold bonds were persistently refused by English investors.

VENEZUELA IN A TUMULT OF JOY.

Ten Thousand Men Gather in Front of the American Legation.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 19.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The enthusiasm excited here by the news of President Cleveland's renunciation of the Monroe doctrine and his declaration against the attempted aggression of Great Britain upon Venezuela has steadily increased.

There was a gathering of 10,000 persons last night in front of the American Legation, and eloquent speeches laudatory of the course taken by the American Government were made by Venezuelans. The United States Minister made a spirited reply.

This afternoon another popular meeting was held, and forty fresh wreaths of flowers were placed upon the statue of Washington. The patriotic society has cabled a message of thanks to President Cleveland.

The British Consulship here is held by a Venezuelan citizen named Boulton. The newspapers, voicing the popular feeling, have called upon him to resign his office. A guard has been set over his house for fear that he may be mobbed.

The Venezuelan Government has purchased the new warship Fay as an addition to its meager coast guard.

TALK OF THE STRENGTH OF NAVIES.

Farragut Naval Veteran Association Has a Timely Discussion.

The strength of the navy of the United States as compared with that of England and other European powers was informally discussed at the regular monthly dinner of the Farragut Naval Veteran Association at the Palmer House last evening. The consensus of opinion was that while American war vessels probably were superior to those of similar classes in the English and other navies the latter possessed so many more large battleships as to render the American navy weak in comparison.

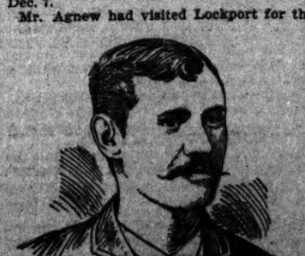
At the conclusion of the dinner Acting Master C. W. Adams, late of the United States navy, gave an interesting talk concerning the rebel ram "Tennessee."

JAMES AGNEW MAY BE KILLED.

Prosperous Saloonkeeper's Whereabouts a Mystery to His Friends.

Attorney J. W. Johnson of the Chicago and Alton railroad has asked the Chicago police to look for James Agnew, a prosperous saloonkeeper of Wilmington, Ill., who disappeared at Lockport on the afternoon of Dec. 7.

Mr. Agnew had visited Lockport for the



JAMES AGNEW.

purpose of completing arrangements for opening a branch of his business in that place. He was known to have $300 with him, and it is the theory of Mr. Johnson that Mr. Agnew was killed and the body secreted.

On the afternoon of the disappearance Mr. Agnew had an appointment with Chief of Police Wurst and Justice Voigt at the Chief's office in Lockport, and left them late in the afternoon to attend to some other business. Since that time nothing has been seen or heard of Mr. Agnew.

IN THE EVENT OF A WAR

CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY.

Great Britain's Superiority at Sea Would Prevent the Landing of Troops in Venezuela—Coast Defenses in a Miserable Condition—More Men Would Offer Themselves for Enlistment than Could Be Accepted—Invasion from Canada.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The present naval strength of the United States is not to be compared with that of Great Britain. Still, naval officers look upon the rumors of serious entanglement with that country with a good deal of favor.

The British squadron stretched from Halifax to Venezuela has no battleships, but is composed largely of cruisers, some of which are equal to ships of the Raleigh and Cincinnati class, but not comparable to either the New York or the Columbia.

Great Britain's channel fleet, comprising some of its great battleships, has been mobilized for some weeks, ready to sail to the Mediterranean to make a demonstration in the Turkish waters.

Should real war break out upon the strength of Cleveland's message it would have to be fought out on Venezuelan territory, and it would be impossible, by reason of England's present superior naval power, for this country to land a man in the South American republic in dispute.

It is worth while to review briefly the present condition of the naval force of the United States. According to the last report of the Secretary of the Navy, of the four first-class battleships the Indiana is in the water now, and the Iowa, Massachusetts, and Oregon are building, but could soon be finished under pressure. These ships are of 10,000 to 12,000 tons displacement. Their main batteries comprise eighteen rifled guns of from four to twelve inch caliber, and their secondary batteries twenty-six rapid-firing guns and four gatlings. But one of these ships is ready for service, but the other three can be pushed to speedy completion. Two more battleships will soon be on the stocks, bids having been opened in November.

Second Class Battleships.

There are two second-class battleships, the Maine and the Texas.

These carry ten and twelve-inch guns in their main batteries and sixteen one and eight-pounders and four gatlings as secondary battery. The Maine is in commission and will join the mobolized North Atlantic squadron at Hampton Roads. The Texas is also ready for service, being now only awaiting its steam trial.

There are two armored cruisers, the New York and the Brooklyn. These are protected by steel. The Brooklyn could be made ready for sea in a few months.

The six coast defense vessels are double-turreted monitors, carrying six large guns from four to ten-inch caliber, and eight rapid-firing guns in their secondary batteries. They are protected by armor from six to fourteen inches in thickness. These are the Amphitrite, Miantonomah, Monadneck, Monterey, Puritan, and Terror.

There is but one armored ram in the service, the Katahdin, awaiting acceptance at the iron works at Bath, Me.

The protected cruisers number sixteen. This class comprises ships of the Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, Columbia, and San Francisco type. They have from eight to fourteen breech-loading guns. All are in service, some being on the Pacific and the Asiatic squadrons, and others in the South Atlantic.

There are nine gunboats, three building. They are all unarmored, and valueless for war purposes with modern armored ships. Six other unarmored composite gunboats are in course of construction.

Unarmored Steel Vessels.

Of unarmored steel vessels there are four on special service. There are three torpedo boats in service and seven building, including one for submarine work.

Of the old iron and wooden steam vessels nothing need be said, except that they are worthless nowadays.

There are, therefore, eight ships worthy to be classed as first-class armored fighting machines, sixteen cruisers [protected], and six monitors good for harbor defense, making a total of thirty available ships, exclusive of the torpedo arm of the service, and one dynamite gun vessel, the Vesuvius.

At present the fleets are scattered about the world, the only really effective arm the United States has at its disposal being the North Atlantic squadron. Of the real fighting ships of the navy there are but three battleships ready for active service—one of the first class, the Indiana, and two of the second class. Of the first class battleships launched the Massachusetts and Oregon are nearest completion. Three months may see them ready for commission.

It is asserted by some naval authorities that the danger to American ports from British first-class battleships would not be great in the event of war. This is for the reason that the coaling capacity of this class of ships is limited, and they would not be able to carry a supply of coal that would enable them to remain for any considerable period from their base of supply, which off this coast would be Bermuda.

New York Not Endangered.

On the other hand the American ships with their base of inexhaustible supply close at hand in our own ports would be able to keep well filled with coal, and thus be enabled to protect the harbors. For this, among other reasons, the idea of attack—upon New York for instance—is not considered among the possibilities.

While the conflict between this country and Great Britain, should it come, would undoubtedly be mainly upon the sea, there would be great danger, a certainty in fact, of attempted invasion from Canada.

This possibility of invasion on our northern borders directs attention to the army of this country, and the possibility of its coping with such of the British infantry, artillery, and cavalry as might be sent to overwhelm the United States. The American army, as at present constituted, does not present a formidable force to resist invasion and repel attack. But this army has the splendid characteristic of elasticity, and could be transformed within a few weeks into a military force comprising from 50,000 to 75,000 combatants.

Every one of the officers is skilled in the science of war, the larger portion of those in active service today are graduates of the military school, and all are on a par with the officers of Great Britain's superior army.

But the enlargement of the regular army to a war footing would by no means represent the military force that the United States could promptly establish. There are still thousands of veteran officers and soldiers capable of performing service, although perhaps a little beyond the maximum age laid down in the statutes, who would at once respond to the call for arms. There are thousands upon thousands of young, impetuous men, as there were in 1861, who would respond to any summons.

Almost Too Many Men.

Army men here say in talking the question over calmly, that should an event of this threatened character be brought to an actuality it would be a problem how to keep the army within bounds rather than how to get men.

The matter of sea coast and lake defenses with heavy long range guns of the most approved type is one that has attracted much attention of late and concerning which there are several bills now pending. It is of the first importance from a military point of view.

Gen. Miles, in his report, directed special attention to it.

Since the war talk has been started army headquarters and the War Department have, it is said, prepared statements for the information of committees of Congress that may be called upon to look into these matters. On the line of the Gulf of Mexico and along the Atlantic coast from Key West up to and including Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia the United States is entirely without modern guns. Those in possession are obsolete. Not one of these batteries could stop a single first-class ship of war or an armored cruiser, much less a fleet equipped with modern appliances of war. It is shown that some progress has been made in the defense of New York, where high-power guns and rifled steel mortars have been put in position. North and east of New York the coast cities are in the same general defenseless condition.

But it is not alone the littoral lines of the Atlantic and Pacific that will receive exclusive attention. It has been suggested that prompt attention should be given to the coast defenses along the great lakes, and in view of the British entanglement the condition of the established but practically valueless forts at Oswego, Sackett's Harbor, Fort Niagara, and Fort Sheridan is being looked into.

FORCES THAT WOULD CONFRONT ONE ANOTHER IN EVENT OF WAR.

Armies and Navies of the United Kingdom and of the United States Ready for Active Service at Short Notice.

America.

At the present time the entire standing army of the United States, including cavalry, artillery, and infantry, reaches a total of 25,871 enlisted men and officers. The distribution by geographical departments is as follows:

Departments.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
California	111	1,403	1,514
Colorado	261	3,299	3,560
Columbia	238	1,949	2,187
Dakota	197	4,427	2,624
East	525	6,795	7,320
Missouri	307	4,154	4,461
Platte	304	4,040	4,344
Texas	142	1,795	1,937
Totals	1,880	23,991	25,871

In addition to this available force the National Guard could be called upon immediately. The latest census of the guard shows that the total force is 114,930 men and officers. This is divided as follows:

Infantry [men and officers]	104,540
Artillery [men and officers]	5,151
Cavalry [men and officers]	5,240
Total	114,930

By combining the standing army and National Guard a total of 140,801 men could be placed in the field at short notice.

At the present time there are 64 war vessels of all descriptions in commission in the United States navy. Including the recently formed naval militia the total available force amounts to 17,255 officers and men. The war vessels are divided into classes as follows:

Armored—	
Line of battleships	3
Coast defense vessels	16
Cruisers	1
Total	20
Unarmored—	
Protected cruisers	12
Cruisers	29
Gun vessels	5
Torpedo vessels	1
Total	47
Torpedo boats	2
Total [all descriptions]	64

There are in course of construction at the present time 10 armored and 9 unarmored vessels and 7 torpedo boats.

The naval force is divided as follows:

Navy, officers and men [including marines]	13,400
Marines stationed at navy yards	1,100
Naval militia [reserve]	2,605
Total	17,255

England.

England's regular army, excluding the militia and volunteer corps, is, approximately, as follows:

	Home and Colonies.	India.	Total British Army.
Horse artillery	3,131	2,478	5,609
Cavalry, including household cavalry	12,907	4,813	1,740
Artillery	19,225	9,667	28,892
Engineers	5,198	438	5,636
Infantry, including foot guards	76,366	45,768	122,134
Service Corps	2,990	.....	2,455
Colonial Corps	1,498	.....	1,455
Army Hospital Corps	1,745	.....	1,745
Additional force in consequence of reinforcements, total	8,000	.....	8,000
Total	127,947	62,663	190,600

Of the total 190,600 men 7,980 are officers, 16,550 are non-commissioned officers, and 166,070 are rank and file. There are 11,325 horses for use of this army.

Great Britain's military system includes:

Field Reserve.

Non-commissioned officers and men	78,250
Guns [including fortresses and garrisons]	3,112

First Reserve.

Non-commissioned officers and men	600,000
Guns	1,260
Horses	119,742

Second Reserve.

Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men	225,000

Grand Totals.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and men	1,030,760
Guns	4,372
Horses	171,742

Population capable of bearing arms, including Canada and Australia, but excluding India and other colonies, 12,000,000.

About 50 per cent of the vessels enumerated in the following table are ready for action, while from ten days to periods of greater length would be required to put the others in condition for active service.

Great Britain's Navy.

Armored battleships	50
Armored coast defense vessels	11
Armored cruisers	29
Cruisers [protected]	40
Cruisers [unprotected]	61
Gun vessels [unprotected]	74
Torpedo vessels	34
Torpedo boats [over 100 feet long]	180
Torpedo boats [under 100 feet long]	99
Total number of vessels	501
Total number of guns	6,700
Officers	3,000
Seamen	40,516
Marines, officers	381
Marines, soldiers	14,311

HOWARD IS NOT TOO OLD TO FIGHT.

Says if War Comes He Will Be the First to Enlist.

Emporia, Kas., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, retired, of the United States army, delivered his lecture on "Grant at Chattanooga" at the Kansas State Normal School this evening to an immense audience. A reception was given him by the Grand Army previous to the lecture.

In an interview afterward he warmly indorsed the position taken by President Cleveland in his message regarding the Venezuelan troubles and stated that although on the retired list should trouble ensue he would be the first to enter the conflict.

"The issue is squarely made," said he, "and there must be a fight or a backdown. This country cannot back down, but then I don't anticipate any trouble. It would be terrible. The idea of these two nations going to war! We are Christians, we both worship the same God and believe in the same Savior, and war should not be, but for all that Cleveland has taken the right position, and there we should stand."

New York, Dec. 19.—At the regular meeting of the County Republican committee tonight the

TRACKS WILL BE PUT UP.

ELEVATION PROBLEM PROMISES TO BE SOON SETTLED.

Most Important Conference Ever Held Takes Place in the Office of the Mayor—Over Fifty Miles of Road Interested in the Action Taken and the Outlook Is Good for Speedy Action—Usual Stumbling Block Is Met in the Western Indiana.

Track elevation was given such decided impetus yesterday that the problem now promises to be speedily, effectively, and satisfactorily settled.

The most important conference at which this question formed the chief topic of discussion ever held between city authorities and railroad officials took place in Mayor Swift's office. It lasted for two hours, resulting in agreements and pledges of immediate action affecting nearly fifty miles of road. Those taking part in the affair were on behalf of the city; President Marvin Hughitt and General Manager J. M. Whitman, representing the Chicago and Northwestern railway; Vice-President James S. McCrea and General Manager Joseph Wood for the Pennsylvania system; President H. H. Porter of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois; President Benjamin Thomas and General Solicitor E. A. Bancroft of the Western Indiana Terminal company; Gen. F. S. Winston of the Union Stock-Yards company; John Dunn and Assistant Engineer Wadsworth of the Illinois Central; Chief Engineer Thomas Rood of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Division of the Pennsylvania; Chief Engineer M. J. Becker of the Panhandle Division and Fred J. Loesch, attorney for both, were also present.

It was an array of talent such as the Mayor subsequently admitted he never before had the pleasure of dealing with when talking track elevation. Further, they were there, the most of them at least, determined to do business. Mr. Swift explained why he had invited them to come. The Northwestern, Pennsylvania, and St. Charles Air Line people were prepared with plans and an agreement. It was decided first, however, to take up the Sixteenth street case, which applied directly to the Western Indiana, where its great network of tracks crosses Clark street.

Tries to Block It.

This appears to always have been the key to the entire situation so far as the lines coming into the city from the south are concerned. It is the one company that has blocked and fought elevation. Its President tried again yesterday to renew and enforce his old tactics. Mr. Dunn said the St. Charles Air line was ready to proceed as soon as the Western Indiana could be brought around to the point of coöperation. President H. H. Porter of the Eastern Illinois, who is also a director in the Western Indiana, was sent for. He arrived just in time to hear the argument between Mr. Thomas and representatives of some of the other corporations when it was sailing along at a hot pace. He at once joined in and made a few remarks that changed the drift of sentiment. Mr. Thomas said he had no authority to do anything.

"Then you must get authority," replied some one who manifested slight irritation at the objections made and backed up his utterance with a clincher to the effect that "it is foolish to postpone this thing any longer."

Mr. Porter said a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Indiana could be had at an early day for the purpose of giving President Thomas power to act. There and then it was arranged that such meeting should be called to be held in this city on Friday of next week.

Mr. Porter had no doubt they would readily coöperate with the city and the St. Charles Air line with reference to putting up the tracks at Clark and Sixteenth streets.

The plans of the St. Charles Air line are to elevate from the right of way of the Illinois Central, west, across Michigan boulevard, Wabash avenue, State, Dearborn, and Clark streets, coming down to grade near the east bank of the river. As its tracks are on the alley, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, most of the way, they cross those of the Western Indiana almost at the junction of Clark and Sixteenth streets. Without joint action on the part of the Western Indiana at that point it could not go ahead with the work, although it has been ready for several months to do so.

Engineers Will Confer.

It was verbally agreed, therefore, that the engineers of the two companies should get together and make plans for the junction structure. If they fail to agree then the Mayor shall appoint an engineer, whose decision is to be final and accepted by all parties. Mr. Thomas wanted thirty days in which to have his work done. The Mayor thought three days would be enough, but if the plans are ready by the time the directors meet it will be satisfactory. It was Mr. Porter who proposed the engineers of the Western Indiana and Air Line should submit plans.

Getting away from Sixteenth street, attention was turned to the proposition set forth by Vice-President McCrea and General Manager Wood that they are ready to raise the road bed and rails of the Fort Wayne branch provided the Western Indiana can be forced to do likewise where the tracks of the two companies parallel each other. They do this a long distance away out on the South Side. Vice-President McCrea told his company would undertake the elevation of its tracks from Twenty-third street south to where they cross State street at Sixty-third, but it could not be done without the Western Indiana joins in the enterprise. They both occupy virtually one right of way for more than half the distance, although each has its own rails.

President Thomas protested more vigorously than ever against forcing the Western Indiana to elevate out there. Mayor Swift tried to get an expression from him as to whether it was a lack of funds or an engineering problem that caused him to hold out. But he refused to commit himself. The Pennsylvania officials said they would have plans prepared immediately and send them to the Mayor.

Western Indiana Elevation.

Elevation of the Western Indiana concerns the Eastern Illinois, the Monon, the Grand Trunk, the Santa Fé, the Wabash, and the Erie. Its directory is made up for the most part, if not altogether, from the boards of these companies, and they will have to supply the funds. President Porter of the Eastern Illinois talked in such a way as to indicate that as far as his interests are concerned the improvement must be made.

The Pennsylvania and Western Indiana are to get together for the purpose of coming to some sort of an understanding at as early a day as possible. Speaking for the Fortieth street tracks of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company Gen. Winston informed the Mayor action would be taken by the people without delay, looking to a solution of the controversy between them, the city, and the Lake Shore and Rock Island roads where they cross the Transit line at Fortieth street. The Mayor said he was satisfied this matter would be settled so the Lake Shore and Rock Island can proceed with their elevation not later than next spring. Only that part of the Fortieth street block lying west of State street was taken into consideration.

With reference to the Northwestern and Pan-Handle roads, agreements were entered into under which the former will elevate the tracks of its Wisconsin and Milwaukee divisions and the latter its Rockwell street line from Kinzie street and Western avenue to Twelfth street. The Northwestern has already got its Galena division well under way. There was no friction on these propositions. The Northwestern is in accord with the Pan-Handle in the elevation from Kinzie street to Western avenue, where it rounds the curve and strikes into Lake street. They left the details with the Mayor to be arranged and incorporated in an ordinance.

Mayor Swift Pleased.

Mayor Swift was jubilant over the results of the conference.

"While there is much yet to be done," he said, "this is the beginning of the end. It was the most important conference that ever has been held on the subject, and we have definite agreements from every company interested except the Western Indiana. I feel confident after hearing Mr. Porter's address that it will get into line. Much was accomplished because we had the men here who could act. A brighter lot of men never met. I do not think I said 100 words. They did the talking, and they did it to one another. This was a peculiar feature of the conversation. When they went at it it developed that the Western Indiana was the stumbling block. President Thompson, however, is not to be blamed. Mr. Porter's aim to call a meeting of the directors with such authority as will enable him to deal with the other roads which are represented by him from carrying out their plans."

Mayor Swift said he would next turn his attention to the Northern Pacific Terminal, the Monon, and the St. Paul systems.

Mr. Beale's Opinion.

Corporation Counsel Beale said:

"Aside from the fact it was the most important conference of its character ever held in Chicago, it was also the most harmonious. I expect great things to come from it. For the first time we succeeded in getting all the men together who are interested in the matters we are now considering, and I was more than pleased at the straightforward, business-like way in which they took up each problem and disposed of it. I am satisfied the roads themselves mean business, and that they are now fully convinced it is to their interest to elevate their tracks as quickly as they can possibly do so."

Mr. Porter declined to say anything for publication in advance of the meeting of the Western Indiana directors.

Mr. McCrea Talks.

Vice-President McCrea of the Pennsylvania had this to say:

"Three years ago we made a proposition to the city and from that time until today we never heard of it. It was one of the matters that was lost in the shuffle. I cannot say what immediate action will result from the meeting, but I believe the matter is much nearer a solution than it has been."

President Hughitt's View.

Marvin Hughitt said he preferred not to be quoted on the subject. His attitude is one of compliance with the wishes of his patrons, and as he realizes the road is committed to the traffic of the people their demands will be granted as readily as possible. A railroad Mr. Hughitt regards as a beast of burden—a mule, with a wagon attached to it and a driver to issue orders.

"This subject of track elevation," he continued, "is not a new one with us. A year ago we elevated our tracks for one mile, and now we are willing to proceed with the work. We have plans which are being negotiated, but which I shall not divulge until an ordinance has been passed by the City Council."

Northwestern Is Aggressive.

J. M. Whitman, the General Manager of the Northwestern, assumed the aggressive at once when he was asked his opinion of the sense of the conference. Half rising from his chair he sent out the question:

"What do you suppose we want to spend $2,000,000 for? Do you know? Does any one in Chicago know?

"What information can you expect today? There are no plans formed; there have been no estimates made. And, besides, has there been any ordinance passed yet? What do you expect we can say?"

Mr. Winston's Side of It.

Frederick S. Winston of the Union Stock-Yards Transit company said:

"The Union Stock-Yards company, through John B. Sherman, sent a communication to the Mayor last June to the effect the company desired to meet the city half way in the matter of track elevation, and pointed out that in order for the Stock-Yards to elevate its tracks it was necessary to ascertain what action was to be taken by those companies whose tracks intersected with ours. The Lake Shore and Rock Island roads have proceeded with their work of elevation as far south as Thirty-ninth street. With the coming spring those companies desire to continue the work under the ordinance. This ordinance requires them to cross the Stock-Yards tracks at an elevation of ten feet and thence descend into the railroad yards at Forty-third street with an elevation at that point of four and one-half feet. To carry out this plan would require either that the Lake Shore and Rock Island roads should cross the Stock-Yards at a grade and thence descend to the south or that the Stock-Yards track should be elevated and intersect the Lake Shore and Rock Island roads above the present grade. The Mayor is desirous something should be done, so the work with the Lake Shore and Rock Island will in no way be stopped when the spring opens. It is to meet the wishes of the Mayor in this regard that the Stock-Yards company sent its communication to him last June."

John Dunn Explains.

John Dunn said: "It is a purely practical question, and there are many details which will have to be agreed upon before the project can be carried to a successful termination. The proposition of the Illinois Central, which embraces only the St. Charles Air line, in which the Michigan Central, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Chicago and Northwestern roads have a proprietary interest is on file in the Mayor's office, and the plan involves the construction of an ascent or incline at the eastern end of the line from the tracks of the Illinois Central company 2,100 feet, to cost $160,000, and the erection of an elevated superstructure wide enough for two or more tracks along the St. Charles Air line right of way, from the west line of the Illinois Central track to the east bank of the South Branch of the Chicago River—that part of the structure east of the west line of Clark street to consist of steel and iron trestle work.

"From the Illinois Central to the west side of State street the superstructure will be of a uniform height of twenty-nine feet above Chicago datum, and will cross Indiana, Michigan, and Wabash avenues and State street at an elevation of fourteen feet in the clear above those streets.

"From State street west the grade will descend to the crossing of the Lake Shore and Rock Island tracks, crossing Dearborn street ten feet in the clear above the present surface of that street, and Clark street about five feet above its present surface. The plan also involves the elevation of the Alley 'L' road eleven feet above its present height at its intersection with the St. Charles Air line, so as to leave sixteen feet in the clear between the two tracks. It will also require the depression of Dearborn street two feet and of Clark street seven feet below their present surface so as to give twelve feet in the clear for subways beneath the tracks.

"It also involves raising the Lake Shore, Rock Island, Santa Fé, Chicago and Western Indiana, and Chicago, Madison and Northern tracks six feet above their present grade where they cross or connect with the tracks of the St. Charles Air line, and the elevation of the St. Charles Air line drawbridge or tracks thereon, to make the latter conform to the descending grade of the line where it crosses the bridge."

PREPARE FOR CHANGE IN CAR STOPS

Street Railway Companies Make a Tripartite Agreement.

The street railroad companies of the city are already beginning to prepare for the great change in the stopping places of cars, which will go into effect Jan. 1. A tripartite agreement has been made between the North and West Chicago street railroad companies and the Chicago City railway company, by which the three organizations will distribute the same form of warnings to the public and use the same kind of signs where special stops are to be made.

The signs are small red iron discs mounted on a section of gaspipe, and will be put in the middle of blocks or at the farther crosswalks of street intersections wherever unusual stops are necessary. The warnings to the populace are in the form of posters to be hung in the cars and copies of the city ordinance to be distributed about town.

The city ordinance reads as follows:

"Sec. 1. No street railroad or electric railroad company or person in charge of any street railroad, grip car, or electric car shall be allowed to stop to receive and let off passengers on any other than the nearest crossing in the direction said cars are going on any and all street intersections, except at intersections of streets where mechanical or other conditions render it prohibitory or advisable that stops be made at farther crossings, in which cases a sign reading 'Cars stop here' shall be placed at farther crossing."

Supt. Bowen of the Chicago City railway company has had thousands of copies of the city ordinance printed and is distributing them, and a sign has been hung in every car on the South Side, reading as follows:

"On and after Jan. 1, 1896, except where signs are placed, cars will stop for passengers at the near crosswalks of street intersections."

The other companies are having the notices prepared and will soon place them in their cars.

PANSIES ARE IN BLOOM IN CHICAGO.

C. A. O'Donnell, No. 5036 Prairie Avenue, Has a Pleasant Novelty.

Pansies in full bloom in the open air in mid-December.

This sounds like a puff for the "glorious climate" of California, but it is simply one of the features of life in Chicago.

When C. A. O'Donnell went into the rear of his home at No. 5036 Prairie avenue yesterday morning he found nearly all the plants in a big bed of pansies ready to blossom, and many of them were already in flower. The plants were set out last spring and were in strong, healthy shape when the heavy snow came. Under this covering they were protected from frost, and the warm rains which followed the melting of the snow brought out the blossoms.

When Mr. O'Donnell showed a box of the flowers to a friend yesterday the latter declared at once they were a California product, as it was the only place where such perfect flowers would grow in midwinter.

But the man was in error. The pansies grew in Chicago in an unprotected yard. Bring on your winter resort "ads."

DEATHS DUE TO DRIVERS.

LONG LIST OF FATALITIES AND ACCIDENTS ON THE STREETS.

Rapidly Increasing List Charged to Gross Carelessness on the Part of Trolley and Grip Cars and Express and Other Delivery Wagons—Rapid Driving One of the Evils of the Day—Partial List of the Killed and Injured.

Accidents due to fast driving and carelessness on the part of teamsters, coachmen, and horsemen generally are becoming so frequent as to call for radical reforms and a more rigid enforcement of the city ordinances governing the speed of horses and the rights of pedestrians in the public streets. Serious accidents are of daily occurrence and fatalities are by no means rare. In the majority of cases the accidents are the result of criminal carelessness and a growing recklessness on the part of drivers. The number of accidents has increased with the coming of the holiday season, when the down-town streets are more than ever congested with armies of "shoppers" and thousands of traffic teams and carriages.

It is impossible to keep a correct record of the number of accidents principally due to fast and careless driving. The hurried reports made by policemen who guard the crossings is the best data obtainable and such reports fall short of the total by a large percentage, as many serious accidents are never reported to the police.

Here is a partial list taken from the police records kept at the Central Station for a period of about thirty days:

Some of the Killed and Injured.

ASHWORTH, MOSES; porter; No. 489 South Clark street. Almost instantly killed by being struck with the pole of a heavy wagon at Taylor and Canal streets on Dec. 4. The wagon was owned by Hoyt & Co., wholesale grocers.

FOX, HARRY, teamster, No. 149 South Morgan street. Killed at No. 1523 Wabash avenue on Nov. 18. While driving a wagonload of furniture down a steep incline he was caught between the wagon and a brick wall. The accident was caused by overloading the wagon, which was too heavy to be properly managed.

HARVEY, J. B., 23 years old, clerk for Truax, Green & Co., run over and killed on Dec. 13 by a grocery wagon belonging to John Sexton and driven by Capt. White of the Seventh Regiment, I. N. G.

BRENTSEN, MRS. MARY, No. 55 Hobbie street; seriously injured on Dec. 10 at Hobbie and Larrabee streets. Struck by a trolley car and knocked under the wheels of a beer wagon, which passed over her breast.

BEATLE, GEORGE, No. 397 West Lake street, caught between a State street car and one of the Lincoln Ice company's wagons at Twenty-eighth and State streets on Nov. 16. Seriously injured.

COYLE, PATRICK, No. 793 South Halsted street, caught between a garbage wagon and a cable train on Nov. 26. Chest crushed.

CACHARDT, C. E., Clark and Division streets; run over by a wagon at Clark and Monroe streets on Nov. 23. Legs bruised.

CARLSON, CHARLES, city employé, No. 131 Sedgwick street; run down by Adams Express company wagon at Wells street bridge on Nov. 19. Leg broken.

DUGGAN, MRS. MARY, No. 1124 West Forty-eighth street; knocked down and run over on Dec. 16 at State and Madison streets by carriage owned by E. S. Pike, No. 2101 Prairie avenue. Taken home with hand crushed and fingers broken.

GOLDSTINE, CARRIE, aged 5 years, No. 2635 Fifth avenue; run over by horse and express wagon No. 5539 at Wentworth avenue and Twenty-seventh street Dec. 17; seriously injured; may not recover.

HELIOTE, LEON, No 278 South Water street; run over by a horse and buggy in front of No. 63 Washington street Nov. 27.

JOHNSON, ARTHUR, No. 5439 Wentworth avenue, aged 12 years; run down by an express wagon at Garfield boulevard and Wentworth avenue Dec. 3.

KETCHAM, JULIA, physician, No. 477 West Randolph street; knocked down and badly bruised Dec. 17, opposite No. 84 State street, by a team owned by Reid, Murdoch & Fischer and driven by John H. McCarthy, No. 457 Mather street; badly hurt.

M'NAUGHTON, DUNCAN, 74 years old, No. 1456 Park avenue; was found unconscious at Washington boulevard and Forty-second street at 4 p. m. Dec. 14. He had been knocked down by a race horse driven by an unknown man.

O'MALLEY, JOSEPH, fireman of Truck No. 5, stopped runaway team on Peoria street, near Adams, Dec. 13. In the struggle with the runaway team he was knocked down and his kneecap broken.

PURCELL, OSCAR, 14 years old, No. 2347 South Canal street. While trying to catch a cable car at State and Quincy streets on Dec. 16 he was run down by a horse and buggy. He may not recover.

PETERSON, OLOF, No. 572 West Nineteenth street; leg broken; knocked down and run over by Truck No. 14 of the Fire Department, which was returning from a fire, on Nov. 16.

REINER, SIGMUND, elevator man, No. 291 Maxwell street; collarbone broken by being struck by an express wagon in collision with a cable train on which he was riding on Nov. 19.

SHELTER, FRANK, 16 years old, No. 87 Whiting street; run down by an express wagon in front of No. 79 Dearborn street on Dec. 11; leg broken.

SAULTER, HENRY, Galesburg, Ill.; knocked down and slightly injured by delivery wagon at Washington and Dearborn streets on Dec. 4.

STUDLEY, J. F., No. 3357 Lake avenue; left leg badly hurt in a collision between cable train and scavenger wagon at La Salle street and Calhoun place on Dec. 7.

STEADMAN, JAMES, teamster, No. 3804 Union avenue; face crushed in a collision between a wagon and a grip car at Clark and Van Buren streets on Dec. 7. He fell under the horses and one of them stepped on his face.

SNYDER, B., No. 4308 Wentworth avenue; injured at State and Lake streets Dec. 17 by overturning of heavily loaded wagon.

SNYDER, MRS. B., No. 4308 Wentworth avenue; slightly injured at State and Lake streets Dec. 17 by overturning of a heavy wagon loaded with boxes.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, driver of express wagon, No. 3716 South Halsted street; knocked down and bruised by ice-wagon at Washington and State streets Nov. 29.

TURSIL, TONY, street sweeper, No. 352 Desplaines street; run down by carette No. 103 Dec. 16 at State and Randolph streets; leg badly bruised.

ULLMAN, H. T., No. 74 East Madison street; severely injured in a collision between a cable train and a scavanger wagon at La Salle street and Calhoun place Dec. 7.

VAUGHN, LUTHER, No. 24 Metropolitan place; knocked down, run over, and badly injured Nov. 30 by horse attached to a delivery wagon.

WALOVITCH, ABE, 11 years old, No. 60 Henry street; run down by an express wagon and leg broken, at Canal and Maxwell streets, Dec. 3.

Street Cars Largely Responsible.

This list does not include all the trolley and cable car accidents, although a few are given where the blame seems to rest about equally with the driver of the vehicle and the street car employés. It is probably true that the street car companies deserve more than half the responsibility for many accidents which appear at first glance to be almost entirely due to recklessness of teamsters, coachmen, drivers of express and delivery wagons.

By confiscating more than one-third of all the busy streets the street car companies drive the other street traffic to the gutter on each side.

In nine cases out of ten when a vehicle and a pedestrian collide the trouble is caused by an effort of one or the other, or both, to get out of the way of a street car.

The average human being would prefer to risk death or injury under cart wheels or a horse's hoofs than to encounter combined electrocution and vivisection through a trolley car.

Since the advent of the trolley car in Chicago it is said the number of serious injuries and fatalities from street accidents has increased several hundred per cent. While it is no doubt true the majority of accidents are due to the street cars, the long list of dead and injured given herewith shows the careless drivers of horses have much to answer for.

FEARS HIS MYSTERIOUS VISITOR.

J. A. Rosenberg Thinks an Unknown Has Designs on Him.

The theft of an overcoat and a pair of gloves has so much excited the mind of J. A. Rosenberg, No. 12 Menominee street, he is of the opinion some unknown person has designs against him.

Mr. Rosenberg, who was married a few days ago, says a mysterious man called on Tuesday, and he entertains fears something serious may happen. On Tuesday evening he went to the North Halsted Street Police Station and asked the aid of the police. When Detectives Flynn and Haggenjosh called at Rosenberg's home an hour's consultation revealed nothing but the fact an overcoat and a pair of gloves had been taken from the hallway. Questions on the part of the detectives failed to induce Rosenberg to give any clew as to the identity or purpose of the person whom he thinks will injure him.

At Rosenberg's home every entrance is locked and barred. Every strange caller is met with the remark he cannot converse with any of the occupants.

At the police station on North Halsted street Lieut. Reich said he considered Rosenberg's fears were unfounded.

"Although he continually referred to the mysterious caller at his home on Tuesday," said Lieut. Reich, "he would give no description of the man and would say nothing as to what his purpose might be. The young man has just been married, and it may be he wedded a young woman who was wanted as a wife by some other man, and he fears injury from that source."

CHARLES GARNER DENIES STORY.

Says Brother Is Not Interested in the Burned Store at Titusville, Fla.

Charles Garner, a contractor, having an office at No. 81 Clark street, who is a brother of James B. Garner, reported under arrest at Titusville, Fla., on the charge of burning a store for the insurance, denies the truth of the story. He says his brother is not interested financially in the store burned, and believes the accusation is the work of a personal enemy. The other man implicated in the burning of the store, and who is also under arrest, is Simon Hamberg, known to the police and insurance men of Chicago.

Mr. Garner said yesterday:

"Last summer he went to Florida to make a deal with George B. Rumph, mentioned in the reports, to exchange Chicago property for Florida real estate. The deal failed and Rumph came to Chicago. Rumph wanted to make the exchange, but we were unwilling to take the liabilities he owed, so Hamberg bought our property and made the deal. The only interest my brother has in the Florida property is to see Hamberg gives us the amount still due us out of the property he got from Rumph. Rumph had an agent here, and he himself looked at the property, so there was no way he could be deceived in regard to it.

"I knew nothing of the affair until my brother's wife wrote me, saying a crowd of drunken men gathered around and made threats against my brother and Hamberg, saying they set fire to the store, and threatened to lynch them and ordered them out of town. Mrs. Garner said, 'Mr. Rumph has been doing some mean things, and people think Bartie [meaning Garner] is interested in the store, which, you know, he is not, and that is the reason he is held.'"

Mrs. Garner conveyed the idea Rumph was at the bottom of the trouble.

CARRIE CAMPBELL'S QUEER STORY.

Fails to Convince Police, Who Keep Hugh Gallagher in Custody.

The Desplaines street police are trying to solve the case of 17-year-old Carrie Campbell, who lives with her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, No. 826 West Van Buren street. Pending further developments Hugh Gallagher is in custody. Last Tuesday the young girl disappeared and Mrs. Campbell had Gallagher arrested for abduction, as Carrie had been seen in his company. The charge was not substantiated yesterday, however, and Justice Kehoe dismissed the case.

Soon after Gallagher left the police station the Campbell girl was found unconscious in an alley near her aunt's house. Her clothing was torn and her hat and a small shawl were found lying in the mud a short distance from where she lay. Dr. J. R. Valby, No. 341 West Van Buren street, found her mouth and lips were badly burned by carbolic acid.

The girl told a very incoherent story. She said that when she left her aunt's home on Tuesday night she met Gallagher and accompanied him to his home, where she remained two hours. He then told her to go to a vacant cottage in West Congress street just west of Western avenue. She said she went to the house and slept on the floor on Tuesday night and all day Wednesday. That night she said she called at Kittie Farrell's house, No. 216 West Van Buren street, and inquired for Gallagher. She was told he was locked up. She then left the house and did not remember what happened to her until yesterday morning, when she was in her bed at home.

STRIKES HIM A BLOW IN THE FACE.

Attorney Hirschl Hits a Law Clerk in Judge Gibbons' Court.

One of Col. J. S. Cooper's clerks received a stinging blow in the face from the left hand of Attorney Hirschl during the noon recess yesterday in Judge Gibbons' court. The morning had been consumed in arguments for and against quashing the capias issued by Judge Showalter for Ketcham and Eberman for alleged complicity in the Leon jewelry fraud.

Just after the Judge announced a recess, Col. Cooper accused Hirschl of indecent legal practices in seizing Ketcham's books. Hot words followed, and then Hirschl walked up to Cooper and accused him of not telling the truth.

"Let this one of Cooper's clerks standing near said to Hirschl: 'If you call the Colonel a liar I will knock you down.'"

Quick as a flash Hirschl turned and struck the young man a left-hand blow on the jaw, then threw off his coat and prepared to continue the fight, but bystanders interfered and prevented further trouble.

Warrants have been issued by Justices Glennon and Everett for Ketcham and Eberman and others in connection with the Leon matter, charging them with criminal conspiracy. The warrants will be served when the matter of the capias has been disposed of.

HE HEARS THE POOL-SELLING CASES

Justice Underwood Settles One Point in Favor of Prosecution.

Justice Underwood heard arguments yesterday in the cases of Harry Berchoff, James Fries, Joe Wolf, "Kid" Hubbard, Ed Wagner, and James Dunn accused of selling pools at No. 170 Madison street and No. 9 Calhoun place.

The case came up on a change of venue from Justice Richardson's court. No evidence was offered, the afternoon being spent in arguments between the attorneys on the question as to whether it was necessary for the prosecution to prove the actual running of a race upon which pools had been sold by personal evidence.

Justice Underwood ruled in favor of the prosecution. The case was continued until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Police Department Examining Board, which is investigating the conduct of officers stationed in the neighborhood of the places where pool selling was discovered, will be continued this afternoon. Inspector Fitzpatrick said yesterday the investigation was progressing, but no reports could be given out yet.

HORSE TEAM HANGS FROM A WALL.

Queer Accident Over Illinois Central Tracks at Thirty-fifth Street.

A team of horses hanging over the stone wall at Thirty-fifth street attracted the attention of the engineer of an Illinois Central passenger train shortly before 6 o'clock last evening and he brought the train to a sudden stop.

The horses were attached to an express wagon and had taken fright and ran away. The wall is ten feet above the tracks at that point and two feet above the street and is surmounted by an iron picket fence five feet high.

The animals struck the fence, tearing away a section thirty feet long, and with it six heavy capstones, which fell beside the tracks. The wagon lodged against the wall, the tongue snapped off, and the horses hung by the traces.

They were with difficulty cut down, but were found to be only slightly injured.

SAVES A LIFE AT RISK OF HIS OWN.

Policeman O'Connell Knocked Down by Madison Street Car.

Policeman Charles O'Connell, whose post is at the intersection of La Salle and Madison streets, was knocked down yesterday by a Madison street grip car, but only slightly injured.

He sprang in front of the car and pulled a man away from the approaching train, probably saving his life, but the corner of the grip car struck O'Connell in the side and knocked him down.

The gripman did all he could to stop the car, but the rails were wet. O'Connell says the motorman was in no wise to blame.

BABY IS BURNED BY A FLATIRON.

Measures to Relieve a Suffering Infant Cause Its Death.

The death of Arthur F. Heine, 3 months old, at his home, No. 5138 South May street, early yesterday morning was peculiar, as revealed by the inquest held yesterday afternoon. The child was subject to spasms and cramps. Nov. 15, the child's mother said yesterday, she placed a hot flat iron to the infant's back to relieve cramps with which it was suffering. The child was accidentally burned by the flat-iron—internally roasted, in fact—and died as a result of exhaustion.

LOOKS FOR CITY FUNDS.

CIVIC FEDERATION WILL INQUIRE OF MR. KOCHERSPERGER.

Decides to Appoint a Committee to Ask the County Treasurer if He Is Withholding Municipal Moneys—W. A. Giles Says This Action Is Not on Account of Any Specific Charges—Report Is Ordered on the Cases of the Election Thugs.

County Treasurer Kochersperger will be called on by the Civic Federation to show whether he is withholding funds belonging to the city.

W. A. Giles, Chairman of the Municipal committee, introduced a resolution at the meeting of the Civic Federation at the Palmer House last night which had been passed at the last meeting of the Municipal committee, providing for the appointment of a committee of three to inquire into the matter. The resolution, which was passed without discussion, follows:

"Whereas, Complaints have been made from time to time that the County Treasurer was and is withholding funds which belong to the city, and,

"Whereas, The city is in need of all its funds, be it

"Resolved, The Chairman of the committee be requested to appoint a committee of three to inquire into the matter and rport to the Civic Federation."

M. J. Carroll called the meeting to order. The communication of the Second Ward Council suggesting the Central Council of the federation take some action in regard to the pardoning of the election thugs, Chapman and McNuity, was read.

Report Is Ordered.

Ex-Judge L. C. Collins moved the communication be referred to the Election Frauds committee, which has the matter in charge. W. A. Giles moved to amend by adding a call for a report of the committee and giving the committee power to act. The amendment was not approved and the original motion of Mr. Collins was passed. Mr. Giles then moved the Election Frauds committee be asked to make a report to the Executive committee and his motion prevailed.

Ex-Judge Collins then moved an adjournment until next Friday night, owing to the importance of the business to be transacted and the smallness of the attendance at the meeting, which was ordered. The meeting last night was the second one in the history of the Civic Federation which has been adjourned for lack of attendance.

After the meeting Mr. Giles, in speaking of his resolution providing for an investigating committee to see if any funds belonging to the city were being withheld by the County Treasurer, said the resolution was not passed on account of any specific charges or information, but was designed to be of a general nature and simply in the nature of an inuiry.

Turns Over $600,000.

It was said at the City Treasurer's office yesterday County Treasurer Kochersperger had turned over to the city $600,000 collected from special assessments, but that this was not the full amount due. By agreement Mr. Kochersperger was to have made final settlement yesterday. But he did not. When asked why he said the balance, amounting to $196,000, would be paid in this morning and the account closed.

LIVELY DAY IN THE MARTIN CASE.

Three More Jurors Accepted and an Ex-Judge Gets Excited.

Frederick L. Rabe, the missing essential witness in the bribery case of Ald. Charles Martin of the Sixth Ward, was in Judge Dunne's court yesterday morning in company with his attorney, H. S. Oakley. When court opened ex-Judge Prendergast, for the defense, asked that he be ordered taken into custody. Judge Dunne said he would not pass upon the motion at once, but implied that if he left the court-room he would be arrested.

The examination of the jury panel had not proceeded far before Judge Prendergast made an attack upon the press of Chicago. His remarks were almost altogether addressed to a morning and evening paper. He said one of the principal witnesses was a prominent newspaper man, and Prendergast asked the juror under examination if he had read in one of the papers what he termed a "garbled, biased, and untruthful report" of Wednesday's proceedings. He said that men who might be jurors were referred to as loafers, and that he himself was sneered at. This, counsel declared, was written to order. "These papers denounce me, and call you men loafers," he shouted. "I know the reporters of these two papers are under orders."

A reporter for a morning paper arose and said:

"A lawyer who attacks a newspaper man in court, where he knows the newspaper man cannot defend himself, is a coward."

Prendergast then criticised the press severely, calling attention to the interruption. Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison branded the conduct of the ex-Judge as unlawyerlike, and the two indulged in a warfare of words which required a stern warning from Judge Dunne to suppress.

Four more jurors were secured and sworn. This swells the number to eight. Three others have been practically accepted by both sides, and it was the belief of the attorneys in the case that the jury would be completed during the forenoon session today.

The three jurors passed by both sides are M. Wallner, No. 241 Mohawk street; J. C. Bohan, No. 417 Halsted street; and Michael Beemes, No. 192 Ninety-second street.

BRAVE STORM TO TRACE MURDER.

Sixteen Policemen Find Only Peddlers' Drunken Quarrel.

Lieut. Reich of the Halsted Street Station, accompanied by fifteen men, sallied forth into the storm last night to investigate a murder story. John Meyers, an aged German citizen, resides at No. 43 Belden place. Two grown-up sons, George and Mike, live with the old people. The upper part of the house is occupied by John Spregelhoff, a fireman employed in the flower house at Lincoln Park.

On Wednesday night the whole neighborhood was aroused by the sound of men quarreling, and Spregelhoff is said to have reported to the police a crime had been committed in the Meyers dwelling.

The police worked on the theory that one of the brothers had killed the other and the body had been buried in the cellar. The house was surrounded and the police made a thorough search.

A short investigation showed the whole thing to be a "fake." A number of peddlers rent a barn in the vicinity, and "can-rushing" is one of their specialties. They had quarreled the previous night and a fight resulted. This was the origin of the murder story.

CHRISTMAS GATHERINGS IN ORDER.

Numerous Events Announced for the Near Future.

A "Christmas tree" will be the leading feature of the Christmas social gathering of the Scottish Assembly this evening at America Hall, No. 265 Madison street. All the children of the assembly, the Scottish Cadets, and others desiring to participate in the Burns anniversary celebration will receive handsome gifts. There will also be a fine musical program.

A Christmas festival and masquerade dance, under the auspices of the women of the Scottish Society and Cadets, will be given this evening in the banquet hall of the Masonic Temple, State and Randolph streets.

A Christmas tree will be given the children of St. Elizabeth's Day Nursery and Kindergarten on Friday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at No. 232 North Franklin street.

The Christmas tree and exercises for the Talcott Day Nursery and Kindergarten, No. 581 Austin avenue, will be held this morning at 10 o'clock.

Englewood pastors organized for charity yesterday afternoon at the Englewood High School, Sixty-second street and Princeton avenue, and appointed a committee of five to outline plans of work and to submit them to a called meeting for approval.

COLLECTOR MAAS IS WORRIED.

Fears Many Saloonkeepers Will Fail to Pay Arrears on Licenses.

City Collector Maas is anxious over the possibility of losing considerable money by reason of saloonkeepers going out of business and not paying the last quarterly installment of their license fees.

Many are closing up because of a lack of trade, and it is thought there will be large numbers dropping out about the end of the year.

Mr. Maas figures if 1,000 should quit and not pay up the city would lose $208,000. The Collector's books yesterday showed out of the 7,000 saloonkeepers in the city only 2,700 have paid their licenses for the third period. This leaves 4,300 still indebted to the city.

Mr. Maas holds that, having used up one month of the third period, all saloonkeepers who quit business the first of the year will owe for the entire term. Licenses are due in advance, but it has always been the custom of city officials to permit saloonmen to run along from thirty to sixty days without closing them up.

CLERK CAUGHT STEALING LETTERS

Robert W. Allen Arrested by Inspector Stuart While at Work.

Inspector Stuart yesterday arrested Robert W. Allen, a clerk in the postoffice, charging him with opening mail and abstracting money. For a year complaints of letters lost at the postoffice have been made, and the inspectors have been watching the mailing and receiving rooms.

Yesterday Inspector Stuart hid under a table in the distributing rooms and saw Allen slip three letters in his pocket, and took him in charge.

Allen is 19 years of age and had been in the postoffice since December, 1893. He confessed he had been stealing almost ever since he came into the employ of the department. He was unable to say how much money he had secured.

He was taken before Commissioner Humphrey and held to the Federal grand jury in the sum of $2,000.

MANY TESTIFY AGAINST HIM.

Evidence of Witnesses Convicts Highwayman Jerry McCarthy.

Jerry McCarthy, alias "the Mover," was held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Kersten on charges of highway robbery. During the trial Attorney Leopold Nathan insisted that John Siderberg misrepresented the facts in interpreting the testimony of Anton Nelson, and he became so noisy an officer was compelled to eject him from the court-room. The following persons testified they had been held up and robbed of various sums from $1 to $100 and in each case the witness identified the prisoner as his assailant. Albert Wallin, No. 257 Division street, relieved of $2, Dec. 13; Axel Malingren, No. 48 Milton avenue, $16, Dec. 6; Nels Lind, No. 92 Milton avenue, $1, Dec. 7; John Kultgin, No. 237 Market street, $6, Nov. 11; Frank Miller, No. 975 Mead street, $100 and a gold watch, Dec. 4, at Ohio and Market streets; Anton Nelson, No. 43 Milton avenue, $3, Nov. 9.

DECIDES ON W. H. FORD'S SUCCESSOR

Mayor Swift Will Appoint William Gardner Bridewell Trustee.

Mayor Swift has decided to appoint William Gardner bridewell trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. H. Ford, and will send his name to the Council on Monday night for confirmation.

The Mayor also said he would appoint an old soldier on the Library Board in place of T. C. Deiner, resigned, but declined to tell who had been selected.

William Gardner is a member of the firm of Geehr & Gardner, leather and hide merchants, No. 34 Clark street. He is a Scotchman and has lived in Chicago sixteen years. He is Vice-

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARMENIAN NOTABLES COMPELLED SLANDER AMERICANS.

Missionaries of the United States Are to Be Accused of Stirring Up Their Fellow - Christians to Revolt Against the Turkish Government—Kept in Prison and Only Released in Order to Obtain Signatures to This Lying Declaration.

Constantinople, Dec. 19.—The latest move of the government officials at Bitlis, Van, Erzeroum, and Karpoot is to coerce Armenian notables into signing a declaration that the American missionaries were responsible for the massacres by stirring up the Armenians to revolt.

American missionaries have been the most devoted friends of the Armenians and their injury or expulsion by such a trick would be the final triumphant flout by the Sultan at civilized opinion.

There were fresh troubles at Sivas, Tokat, Urdu, and Kerassond today. At Sivas 300 soldiers were powerless to restrain the Moslem mob.

In Bitlis and Karpoot most of the notables are in prison and are allowed out daily to signatures for this lying declaration. When the horrors of Turkish prisons are recalled it is easily understood that the hope of better treatment would prove a powerful inducement to obtain signatures.

But the pretense is a foul lie, and it is another clever coup of Izzet Bey, with the three-fold object of incriminating the missionaries, of justifying a refusal of indemnities for their losses, and of so inflaming the Moslems against them as to make their residence in Turkey impossible.

It is feared that there will be a general uprising on the Island of Crete. The Governor of that island has made an urgent request for reinforcements.

STEAMSHIP SPREE RUNS AGROUND.

Passengers All Taken to Southampton Without Panic or Accident.

London, Dec. 19.—The steamship Spree stranded this morning at 5:10 on Warden Ledge, near Totland Bay.

When it was found that the Spree could not be gotten off her specie, passengers, and mails were conveyed in tugs to Southampton. Since then five tugs have been trying to float the stranded steamer.

There was no panic on board when it ran ashore, and since it grounded it has not been making water. It is believed that the steamship, when lightened, will be gotten off without sustaining much damage.

TO CARE FOR AMERICANS IN TURKEY

Secretary Olney Makes an Official Report to the Senate.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—The President today made response to the Senate resolution of Dec. 4 calling for information received by the State Department respecting affairs in Turkey. The response is in the shape of a report by Secretary Olney, summarizing but not including the official correspondence and beginning with the massacres at Moosh in August, 1894.

In substance the Secretary's report recounts all that has been done to protect American citizens against the rioters; shows while their property has suffered in two instances they have not been injured in person; quotes Minister Terrell as estimating the number of Armenians killed at 30,000; and after citing several cases wherein naturalized Americans have been oppressively treated, says proper steps have been taken to secure indemnity in all cases and to protect naturalized citizens in their treaty rights.

Secretary Olney says the number of United States citizens in Turkey is not accurately known, but there are 172 American missionaries scattered over Asia Minor and numbers of citizens in business, besides naturalized Armenians temporarily residing in Turkey, and that probably the whole number of these persons is between 500 and 600. The bulk of this American element is found in the interior of Asia Minor and Syria in quarters remote from consulates, isolated and inaccessible except by difficult mountain journeys.

Lives Saved but Property Gone.

The Secretary says that while the physical safety of citizens appears up to the present to have been secured, their property had been destroyed on at least two occasions. The Porte has been notified it will be held responsible for full satisfaction. Apart from general incidents Secretary Olney reports upon several cases of individual citizens who suffered in life and person in Turkey, beginning with Lenz, the bicyclist. George Webber, a naturalized American of Belgian origin, was killed by inhuman treatment while under arrest in disregard of his passport, and the punishment of the guilty officials has been demanded and an indemnity will probably be claimed. The premises of Dr. Christie, a well-known American missionary at Namroun, were invaded by an armed mob, who attacked his servants and students. The assailants, though arrested, were discharged by a Turkish Judge, but the U. S. S. Marblehead being sent to Mersine to investigate, the eight persons accused were tried and confessed, and, though through Dr. Christie's intercession light sentences were imposed, the Judge who first discharged the prisoners was dismissed and the incompetent Mudir of Namroun is to be degraded.

Secretary Olney next treats of arrests of American citizens in violation of treaty rights, of which there have been a number. He says this subject touches the long standing contention between the United States and Turkey over the treaty of 1830 recognizing American extra-territorial jurisdiction in Turkey. On this point the Secretary says:

"Although the treaty in terms gives to the Ministers and Consuls authority and power to punish American offenders and absolutely excludes their imprisonment by the Turkish authorities, the Ottoman Government, while admitting to this extent the English rendering of the treaty, has on frequent occasions assumed to imprison citizens of the United States on criminal charges and denied the right of agents of this government to effect their punishment. A fruitful source of such assertion of authority is found in the case of persons of Armenian origin, naturalized in the United States and returning within the territorial jurisdiction of Turkey under circumstances suggesting their complicity in the revolutionary schemes alleged to be rife in Asia Minor.

"This government is unable to forego its rights in the premises and cannot relinquish jurisdiction over any citizen, even though after naturalization he returns to his native land and identify himself with its political conspirations."

Much Information Unofficial.

Responding to that part of the Senate resolution referring to the oppression or cruelties practiced upon Armenian subjects Secretary Olney says that "owing to our failure to secure an independent inquiry into the Sassoun occurrences of August last and being without power or right to inquire into the internal administration of affairs in Turkey there or elsewhere, except where American citizens are concerned, our government is not in possession of that authentic and impartial knowledge which would enable it to make a full response to the Senate. Aside from Constantinople, Sivas, and Trebizond our information is mostly hearsay and unofficial."

The Secretary rapidly traces the origin and spread their lots, beginning with small local disturbances at Tokat last March, where one Armenian was killed. Sept. 30 grave disturbances began in Constantinople —fifty Armenians were slain by the Turkish rabble, 800 or 1,000 were arrested, many being armed with new revolvers of uniform pattern. The effect on the provinces was disastrous and the Marblehead was promptly sent to Alexandretta to protect Americans in that section. At Trebizond the Turks officially admit that 182 Armenians and eleven Turks were killed, but the general estimates placed the total number at 500.

From this time on reports of conflicts with great loss of life became frequent and confused, and the Secretary graphically pictures the ensuing situation. He says:

"At Akhissar, some sixty miles from Smyrna, fifty Armenians were killed Oct. 6. Kurdish raids terrorized many parts of the Armenian provinces. At Bitlis over 500 were reported killed, the Turkish accounts alleging that the Armenians attacked the Moslem mosques during the hour of prayer. At Diarbekir 5,000 are said to have lost their lives, of which 2,900 were Mussulmans—but the Turkish authorities pronounced this estimate exaggerated. From Malatia comes the report of a 'great massacre' early in November, when every adult male Christian is said to have perished."

Figures May Be Exaggerated.

In conclusion, Secretary Olney says:

"The scattered notices, for the most part, received by telegraph are given, not as official statement of the facts stated, but as showing the alarming degree to which racial prejudices and fanatical passions have been aroused throughout Asia Minor. The Department of State has and can have official knowledge regarding but few of these reported massacers, and, though up to the early part of December, the United States Minister estimated the number of the killed as exceeding 30,000, it is more than likely that the figures were greatly exaggerated.

"At latest advices mob violence and slaughter appear to have been checked, or at least to have partially subsided. The Turkish Government has been emphatic in assurances of its purpose and ability to restore order in the affected localities."

SPANISH CAUSE GROWS DOUBTFUL.

Even in Official Quarters Patriot Success Seems Likely.

Havana, Dec. 19.—It is beginning to be openly admitted here, even in official quarters, that the position of the Spanish cause is becoming exceedingly precarious.

It is learned that the principal bands of Gomez, Maceo, Pancho, Carcillo, and Maria Aguirre, the latter both Americans, have formed a junction. In the Remedios district Vidal's band is reported to be uniformed and to have outfits equal to the troops. The doubt and alarm caused by the state of affairs is plainly discernible here in Havana, and signs are manifest that the prestige of the recent insurgent successes has greatly increased their power.

Captain-General de Campos expresses undiminished confidence that the Spanish Government will succeed in suppressing the insurrection. From Colon he is actively directing the movements of the troops which are pursuing Gomez and Maceo, and he expresses confidence that they are able to overpower the insurgents. The news, has produced something like hilarity among the troops, involving a movement in a less mountainous country, where the insurgents' position will be critical, and will expose them to the danger of being entirely crushed.

EZETA'S MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS.

Government Apprehensive and Sending Soldiers to Various Points.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

San Salvador, Dec. 19.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The government is greatly alarmed about the reports of the movements of Ezeta. It is known here that the latter has secured a small steamer, with which it is expected that an effort will be made to land a body of insurgents equipped with a large supply of ammunition.

Ezeta's friends say that they are now in possession of the war material that the Mexican Government took from Ezeta at Acapulco. It is stated that the Mexicans sold this ammunition to merchants, who later sold it to Ezeta's friends.

The government is dispatching troops to different parts of the country. The steamer Cecilia, carrying six cannon and about 200 well-armed soldiers, is constantly patrolling the waters between this republic and Guatemala.

ARRESTED FOR TREASON IN HAWAII

Two Americans Charged with Conspiracy to Overthrow Government.

Honolulu, Dec. 12.—[By Steamer Alameda to San Francisco, Dec. 19.]—W. J. Sheridan and Dr. James Underwood, Americans, were arrested Dec. 9 charged with conspiring to overthrow the government.

Richard F. Bickerton, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, died yesterday. William R. Castle, lately Minister to Washington, is spoken of as his successor.

Minister Willis has filed another claim with this government for damages arising from arrest made during January rebellion. The claimant is George Ritman, an American. He wants $50,000. Ritman owned a foundry where shells were made for the rebels.

YANKEE SHIPS IN FOREIGN WATERS

Charleston, Minneapolis, and Marblehead at Various Ports Abroad.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 19.—The cruiser Charleston is at Nagasaki with both pistons of its engines broken. It is thought that if the Asiatic squadron is ordered home the ship will go to Hawaii to await the materials for repair.

Constantinople, Dec. 19.—The United States cruiser Marblehead arrived at Messina, Asia Minor, on Thursday.

Gibraltar, Dec. 19.—The United States cruiser Minneapolis sails for Alexandretta tomorrow.

INSOMNIA AND INVASION TOGETHER.

President Hippolyte Is Having Troubles Internally and Externally.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 19.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Several Haytian strangers have arrived here, and it is supposed that they have some connection with Canal's projected invasion of Hayti, which is expected to take place in January. Advices from Hayti say that Hippolyte's anxiety about the political situation there is increasing and that he is troubled with insomnia and is restless and irritable.

JEWELER IS ROBBED OF A FORTUNE

German Loses Precious Stones Valued at $120,000 in Guatemala.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Guatemala, Dec. 19.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing company, New York World.]—Leopold Stein, a wealthy jeweler, while on his way to this city, was robbed of a large quantity of jewels. Their value is estimated at $120,000. He has brought the matter to the attention of the government through the German Minister.

NAME STATE TICKET IN LOUISIANA.

Democrats Renominate Gov. Foster and Commend Cleveland.

Governor.....M. T. FOSTER
Lieutenant-Governor...R. H. SNYDER
Auditor.....W. W. HEARD
Secretary of State....J. T. MITCHELL
Treasurer.....A. V. FONTENET
Supt. of Education....J. V. CALHOUN
Attorney-General..M. J. CUNNINGHAM

Shreveport, La., Dec. 19.—The Democratic State Nominating convention reassembled this morning. M. J. Foster, present incumbent, was nominated for Governor. The Committee on Resolutions has not concluded its labors, but adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Louisiana in convention assembled send greetings to the President of the United States, with their hearty indorsement of the great and patriotic stand he has taken against the foreign encroachment upon the soil of the Western continent."

TO START THE EIGHT-HOUR FIGHT.

National Horseshoers' Union Will Not Wait for Others to Lead.

New York, Dec. 19.—The Horseshoers' National Union is to start an eight-hour movement of its own independent of any future action of the American Federation of Labor, with which it is affiliated.

The horseshoers have been preparing for some time for their eight-hour workday fight, which will begin on July 1, 1896. Should general strikes be necessary they claim to have a well-filled treasury in the national union which will enable them to stand a long struggle.

TRIAL TRIP AGAIN A FAILURE.

Pumps of the Battleship Texas Fail to Perform the Work Required.

New York, Dec. 19.—The battleship Texas again undertook to make an official trial trip today. The ship acquitted itself perfectly until three-fourths of the task allotted to it had been accomplished, when the trial had to be postponed. Water used to keep the journals cool fell into the cisterns in the fire-room and the pumps were of insufficient capacity to carry it away. There is no structural defect in the ship, which at one time attained a speed of 17.8 knots an hour.

IS DEPOSED FROM THE MINISTRY.

Rector at Akron, O., Accused of Forging an Order for His Wedding Suit.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 19.—The Rev. Alfred L. Moore, rector of an Episcopal church at Akron, O., was today deposed from the ministry by Bishop Leonard. Last October Moore was to be married. He forged the name of a fellow-minister to a note for $50 to pay for his wedding suit. When the forgery was discovered the other minister, the Rev. Dr. Hollister, indorsed the note and saved Moore from arrest. Moore retired from the parish and left Akron.

TALK OF OUR GREATNESS

CELEBRATION OF THE CONSUMMATION OF THE JAY TREATY.

Centennial of American Commerce Is Toasted by Representative Men of the Country at a Banquet at Delmonico's—Senator Frye, Don M. Dickinson, Gen. Horace Porter, and Editor Taylor Among the Speakers—Plea for Cuban Insurgents.

New York, Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Chauncey M. Depew presided at the banquet given at Delmonico's tonight in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of American commerce and the consummation of the Jay treaty.

Around the speaker's table sat Senator William P. Frye of Maine, ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson, Charles H. Taylor of the Boston Globe, Gen. R. A. Alger, Mayor Strong, Secretary Herbert, Charles A. Dana, and Gen. Horace Porter. At the long tables sat men of business from all over the country.

The banquet was given under the auspices of the editors and contributors of the recently incorporated history entitled "One Hundred Years of American Commerce," of which Dr. Depew is the editor.

Senator William P. Frye of Maine spoke of "Our Merchant Marine." "If," he said, "the toast has reference to our coastwise, lake, and river fleet, then I have only words pleasant to the American ear. If the toast has reference to our ships engaged in the foreign carrying trade, a subject of graver importance from a national point of view, then the picture I am compelled to draw is indeed a mortifying and humiliating one for a rich, prosperous, and powerful maritime country, once the only rival of Great Britain, to look upon."

"The American Business-Men" was the subject for a few remarks by Gen. Horace Porter. He asserted that since the abolishment of slavery manual labor had been dignified. Of our young men he said they should be taught that every honorable path is open to their success.

The speech of Don M. Dickinson was on "American Commerce." Much of his address referred to Cuba, touching which he said, in part:

"I do not advocate the forcible acquisition of Cuba, nor do I make a plea for annexation if she shall achieve her independence. I do urge, however, that we shall, at least, perform our duty by the Cuban insurgents and by Spain, always within the rules of international law, even if in the performance of that duty Cuba shall be incidentally aided in achieving her independence. The Cubans should be accorded belligerent rights. Self-protection—nay, self-respect—demands recognition."

Charles H. Taylor made a felicitous speech on American newspapers. "At the time of independence there were only thirty-six journals in the United States; today we have nearly half of the 50,000 newspapers published in the world," he said.

There were no allusions in the speeches to the present trouble with Great Britain and Venezuelan affairs, although the controversy was a subject of private comment among the guests.

TO PRESERVE THE PALISADES.

State Commissioners to Make a Park Along the Hudson.

New York, Dec. 19.—The Palisades Commissioners of the States of New York and New Jersey have taken action to preserve to posterity the wonderfully beautiful upturned ledge of rock along the western shore of the majestic Hudson. A bill has gone to Washington and will be presented within a day or two. The general scheme of legislation follows closely that adopted for the Chickamagua, Chattanooga, and Gettysburg national parks. The provision is to set apart a reservation within prescribed grounds, like that at Niagara, except that in this instance two States instead of two nations are interested.

NEW TRIAL FOR ERASTUS WIMAN.

Court of Appeals at Albany Reverses the Judgment of Conviction.

New York, Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The Court of Appeals at Albany today handed down a decision in the case of the people, appellants, against Erastus Wiman. This was an appeal from a judgment and order made by the general term reversing the judgment of the conviction and granting a new trial. Wiman was a member of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., and was convicted of forgery and sentenced to five and a half years in the State prison. The Court of Appeals' decision affirms the general term decision granting a new trial.

JURY IN TAMSEN CASE DISAGREES.

Each of the Seven Ballots Taken Stands Ten for Acquittal.

New York, Dec. 19.—The jury in the case of Sheriff Tamsen, charged with neglect of duty, whereby three notorious prisoners—Russell, Killeran, and Allen—escaped from Ludlow Street Jail last July, returned tonight and announced their inability to agree, whereupon Judge Allison discharged them. They had been out nine hours. Each of seven ballots stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Works of the Cramp-Hoadley Company at Chicago to Be Enlarged.

New York, Dec. 19.—Articles of incorporation have been filed at Albany forming the Cramp-Hoadley company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. This company will absorb all the rights of the Wheelock Engine company and the improved Green engine, together with the Green-Wheelock and Hill valve gear of Worcester, Mass., the Hoadley engine, and the Hoadley rope transmission. It has also taken in the various interests of the New England Engineering company and Hoadley company of Illinois, as well as the various interests of Hoadley Bros. in California and the East.

This company will also handle the output for land use and stationary purposes of the Cramp Shipbuilding company and I. P. Morris & Co. of Philadelphia.

Offices are established in New York City, also at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Chicago. The works at Worcester, Mass., and at Chicago will continue and be enlarged, in addition to the erection of special works at Philadelphia.

To Rob Beewers of Political Pulls.

The Commercial Advertiser asserts upon the authority of a brewer that a large lobby "and money if necessary—will be sent to Albany this winter to oppose the passage of the so-called Raines excise bill. The brewers are willing to spend $250,000 or more, it is said, to defeat the proposed measure. The clause to which the brewers object is the one which provides for a tax on saloons instead of a license. An attempt will be made to deprive the brewers of their political power on the plea that by creating a tax and releasing the saloonkeeper from the grasp of the brewer the saloon will be taken out of politics. A bill on the lines indicated is being drafted in this city. It will, besides, provide for a high license, about $750 in cities of the first class and graded down to $500, $400, and $250 in cities of the second, third, and fourth classes, and $200 and $150 in towns and villages. It is not proposed, unless plans are changed, to say anything about Sunday opening or about submitting the Sunday question to the vote of the people.

Pacific Cable Company Takes Action.

At a meeting of the incorporators of the Pacific Cable company, recently organized, the following Board of Electors was elected: J. Pierpont Morgan, George S. Bowdoin, Edmund L. Bailies, J. Kennedy Tod, James A. Scrymer. James A. Scrymer was elected President of the company and Edmund L. Bailies Vice-President and Acting Treasurer. An Executive committee was authorized to arrange to increase the capital of the company to $10,000,000. It is estimated it will require 7,249 miles of cable to establish telegraphic communication between the United States and Japan.

Tilden Relics Not in Great Demand.

Some of the household effects of the late Samuel J. Tilden were sold at auction today. Prominent among the spectators in the forenoon was Secretary of War Lamont. About $10,000 was realized. One of the liveliest competitions was over a Steinway grand piano which cost $1,500. It was finally sold for $375. A large American flag, which floated over the Capitol at Albany when Mr. Tilden was Governor, was sold for $25. As a rule the articles sold did not bring more than their actual value.

Hannigan Is Adjudged Insane.

David F. Hannigan, who killed Solomon H. Moss, the betrayer of his sister Lorretta, has been adjudged insane and his release from the State asylum at Poughkeepsie will probably take place on Saturday.

HOW TO SHELL CHICAGO

(Continued from second page.)

get into Lake Huron, the engineers and ordnance experts were doubtful as to the best course to pursue. Mackinaw was discarded as a location for a fort on account of the width of the straits. Shore batteries were declared to be of no use to Chicago either on account of the level ground. The only recourse in such a situation would be a line of floating batteries across the outer approaches to the harbor and a fleet of vessels. Batteries on the heights from Evanston north would command no greater distance out into the lake than five to seven miles, and would be of little effect. But the chances of a hostile fleet ever appearing off Chicago appeared microscopical to the army men, and the subject was regarded greatly in the light of a joke.

SEAMEN'S UNION INDORSES GROVER.

First Time the Organization Has Supported Him Since the Debs Strike.

"If war is declared," said Richard Powers yesterday, "I will throw my saloon fixtures in the alley and change the place into a recruiting station for volunteers in the United States navy. I will apply for a commission as Recruiting Sergeant and pledge my word to enlist 10,000 able-bodied men in the first thirty days, and the majority will be old sailors and experienced seamen, the best in America."

"Dick" Powers is President of the National Seamen's Union and a recognized leader of American seamen, with a wide acquaintance all over the United States and Canada. For many years he has spent much time and money in the work of organizing labor, particularly among the sailors. He was born in Ireland, but was driven from home by English oppression when a boy. Before he ever saw America he had the American flag and an eagle tattooed on his right arm and declared himself an American citizen. He "followed the sea" for years and served through the War of the Rebellion. He undoubtedly could keep his word in the matter of furnishing 10,000 sailors for the American navy in case of war. As President of the national organization of seamen, with a membership of 20,000, his influence is great.

The union sailors of Chicago welcome the prospect of a fight with England. At a meeting of the local organization at No. 109 Randolph street yesterday resolutions were adopted indorsing President Cleveland's message. The meeting was marked by much enthusiasm and patriotic speech-making. It was the first instance on record where the organization ever voted unanimously in support of an official action of President Cleveland since the Debs strike. The union represents 5,000 well organized sailors on the great lakes. All are old and experienced seamen and the majority have served in the United States' or other navies. The resolution was introduced by Richard Powers. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That the organized seamen of the great lakes in meeting assembled indorse the President's message to Congress and are ready and willing to support the same at any cost."

In the speechmaking which followed the General Government was roundly denounced for its alleged policy of employing foreign seamen to man battleships. Some of the speakers asserted there are ten times as many foreigners as Americans in the navy of the United States.

MR. GROSSCUP SCORES PROFESSORS.

What He Thinks of Von Holst and Woolsey and Their Utterances.

Judge Grosscup does not agree with Prof. Von Holst and Prof. Woolsey in their comments on the Monroe doctrine and the Venezuelan question. Nor does he find anything wise or tenable in Dr. Depew's published utterances on the subject. He is willing to have the Monroe doctrine called by that name, or the "Cleveland doctrine," or the "end of the nineteenth century doctrine," or any other name. It is merely the American policy, clean cut, logical, and well-defined, stated clearly and vigorously and to be defended at all hazards. He said yesterday:

"I must approach this subject in my own way. When, in this country, the word 'war' is pronounced three classes of men at once spring into prominent notice. First, the sentimentalists. They oppose war on any ground, though the country may be trodden upon and wronged. Just as Dr. Thomas did when, under Harrison, war with Chile was a possibility. Of course if a missionary had been killed then it would be different.

"Second: the enthusiasts. In this case they are the Anglophobists. They are more numerous and dangerous than the Anglomaniacs. They are those who want to rush into hostilities.

"Third, the irrepressible college professors with their impracticable theories. Two of them have spoken and both have missed the point, the actual nut to be cracked. Neither of them comprehends the question really at issue. Von Holst, of course, talks angrily. That is characteristic of him. The German professor cannot argue calmly. He sets up his favorite theory and then becomes excited. Both of these professors start on the assumption this is a boundary dispute, then they rush into theories of international law and talk of the commission as 'armed mediation.' If that means anything it means dictatorship.

Judgment of the People.

"After all this froth comes the calm, dispassionate judgment of the American people. When the people of this country thus judge a question and utter a decision that decision is more trustworthy and accurate—nearer the truth than all the theories of college professors and educated students.

"Let us see what the real question at issue is. England acquires certain territory from the Netherlands on the South American coast, next the little country of Venezuela. Soon the boundary line is pushed far to the west so as to include the mouth of the Orinoco, which England wants. That was the Schomburg line. Venezuela protests, Schomburg's survey is disavowed, and the river mouth abandoned, but the interior line is pushed still further west. English colonists, of course, follow the new line and settle in the new territory. Again and again the line is pushed further west, English colonists ever following it. Then England says: 'How can we hand over English subjects to a Spanish-American republic?'

"What is all this but aggression? It is not conquest by war, but it a scheme of conquest all the same. It is aggressive colonization of American territory. This is the historical view of the Anglo-Venezuelan controversy, and it is probably the truth. It is England's old method, and the presumption is England has repeated previous acts.

"A boundary dispute is different. Then both sides alike have honest beliefs affecting the ownership of disputed territory. That is not the question here. We believe, the President believes the historical view is true—believe England has aggressively and schemingly conquered and colonized American territory. Now, the Monroe doctrine—I do not care what you call it; it might be called the Cleveland doctrine, or the end of the nineteenth century doctrine—call it by any name—is simply the American policy.

America for Americans.

"The world is divided in two. This continent, America, for Americans and American institutions and the East for the European monarchies. That is our policy. The United States as the strongest nation on this continent must uphold that policy. An attempt to violate it anywhere on the continent is a blow at us.

"Therefore, these college professors are wide of the mark with their theoretical criticisms on international law and armed or forcible mediation. The President in this case represents the people. He and they know what they are talking about. He has acted and they will support him accordingly. The college professors do not know what the whole thing is about, and are riding their impracticable theories, as usual.

"Dr. Depew, too, has come out in a surprising way. He says, in substance, Cleveland has made a bluff and he and Salisbury will ultimately settle the question by arbitration. Fanny our submitting our right to have an American policy, our vital principle of existence, to a tribunal of arbitration. It would be funny if it was not silly."

Naval Reserve on Deck Again.

The Chicago Naval Reserve has been reorganized and will be mustered into service. This time it is expected the organization will prove a great success. The men will be ready by Dec. 27, but the first week in January probably will see the first muster. The Chicago company will be the First Battalion of the Illinois Naval Militia and will have a limit membership of 425 men.

Annual Reception of Company B.

The annual reception of Company B, First Regiment, I. N. G., will be held this evening at the armory, Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street.

MAY MEAN MORE BONDS.

GOLD RESERVE WILL BE BELOW $70,000,000 BY SATURDAY.

At Washington It Is Thought the President May Ask Congress for Remedial Legislation Before the Recess—London Predicts a Premium on Gold in America Early in the Year and Financial Variation of the Country Will Be Serious.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The gold reserve suffered a loss of $182,396 today, and now stands at $72,505,580. Though that would seem to be sufficiently low to produce anxiety, there is no ground for apprehension in view of the announcement that about $5,000,000 of gold is expected to be withdrawn tomorrow, reducing the reserve to $67,500,000.

This causes the belief that another bond issue is quite imminent, and that it may be announced before the new year. This would seem almost certain if the depletions of the gold reserve in its present aggregate shall continue for a fortnight.

It is not impossible that the President might before the recess is taken announce the embarrassments of the situation to Congress and ask for the passage of remedial legislation, stating that the exigencies of the situation would compel him to issue long term, high interest bonds immediately unless the remedy were given.

The Treasury deficit was increased again today, and this time in the sum of $146,427. This makes the deficit for December $3,086,391; for the fiscal year, $18,906,710; and for the Cleveland administration, $130,857,272.

London, Dec. 19.—It is learned definitely that $5,000,000 in gold has been engaged for shipment on Saturday to this country in addition to any sent to Germany. Well-informed quarters anticipate the engagement of another $5,000,000 shortly. A premium on gold in America is looked for early next year, while the hopes of President Cleveland restoring the American currency to a sound gold basis are regarded here as crushed. The other markets were flat, but nothing like Americans. It is believed presently there will be a rush for all home securities.

The financial article in the Times tomorrow will predict that the evil effects of President Cleveland's action in the Venezuela matter on the financial position of America will be serious and protracted, while the depletion of the Treasury's gold will continue for a long time.

New York, Dec. 19.—Estimates of gold engagements for shipment on Saturday's steamers now range up to $4,000,000. No actual engagements have as yet been made and most of the gold is expected to go to Germany. Two leading foreign houses are expected to ship considerable amounts.

COMMITTEES TODAY OR TOMORROW

Reed Will Make His Announcements Just Before Adjournment.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Speaker Reed, when asked tonight when his committees would be announced, said: "Tomorrow, I hope, if the Senate decides to adjourn for the holidays. If, as I expect, the Senate does not adjourn before Saturday I shall postpone the announcement until then, having them at the reading clerk's desk just before the House adjourns on that day."

The Speaker declined to state what his committee assignments would be, saying they were not entirely completed yet.

The Senate today confirmed the nominations of Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Veazey and Weather Bureau Chief Willis Moore.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs today decided to postpone action on the nomination of Col. J. J. Coppinger to be Brigadier-General until after the holidays. This involves the promotion of other officers dependent upon that of Gen. Coppinger.

MRS. GRANT GIVES HOUSE WARMING

Her Reception in Her New Washington Home a Gala Event.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The event of the week was the entertainment given this afternoon from 5 to 7 by Mrs. Gen. Grant to celebrate the opening of her new home recently purchased in this city. The house, which has just been furnished throughout in handsome style, was crowded with guests of the diplomatic and official circles and all of the fashionables of the capital were present.

Mrs. Grant and her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoris, stood in the library. Mrs. Grant's gown was of black satin and heavily trimmed with jet, while that of Mrs. Sartoris was of pink, a figured skirt and waist of pink satin trimmed with chiffon. The guests filled the three parlors and admired the numerous dainty ornaments and the artistic way in which the new house had been arranged. In the dining-room a long table was set with refreshments, the candles being tipped with pink shades, and punches and ices served by a corps of waiters.

While every one known in society circles was present, the most conspicuous were Secretary and Mrs. Olney, Justice and Mrs. Brewer, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Yang Yu, wife of the Minister from China, accompanied by the interpreter of the legation, Mr. Sze; Mrs. Senator Call and Miss Call, Mrs. Senator Elkins, Mrs. Senator Stewart, Mme. Romero, wife of the Minister from Mexico; Mrs. John W. Foster, Justice Brown and Mrs. Brown, Assistant Secretary of State Uhl and Mrs. Uhl, Admiral and Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Vice-President Stevenson and her two daughters, Miss Julia and Miss Letitia; the Attorney-General, Mrs. Harmon, and Miss Harmon, Capt. Heese, attaché of the German Embassy; Gen. Breckinridge, Gen. Haiderman, ex-Minister to Siam; Keishero Matusi, Secretary of the Japanese Legation; Justice and Mrs. Field, Shenichiro Kurino, Minister from Japan; Mme. Mendonca, wife of the Minister from Brazil, and the Misses Mendonca; Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, the Misses Fuller, and Mrs. Aubrey, Mme. Dominguez, wife of the Minister from Argentina; Señor José Andrade, Minister from Venezuela, and the Misses Andrade; Mrs. Senator Brice and the Misses Brice, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wilson, and a host of other notables of the capital.

Mrs. Grant's new home is a large red brick and was once the property of ex-Senator Edmunds, and last winter was occupied by the family of Secretary Olney. Mrs. Grant paid $50,000 for the house, which will be the future home of herself and Mrs. Sartoris. It is located in a fashionable and most desirable section of the city and in a part in which the real estate is increasing yearly in value. It is expected Mrs. Grant will take a prominent part in social life during the coming season.

FIRE DESTROYS A BLOCK IN MOLINE.

Janitor Arrested Suspected of Causing the Blaze.

Moline, Ill., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—An early morning fire in the John Deere block destroyed the furniture stock of Dewen & Kuschmann, valued at $5,000; insurance $2,300; also damaging the jewelry stock of C. I. Josephson. The loss on the building was $300. Frank Carlson, alias "Tilly," a discharged janitor, was arrested charged with arson, having been seen about the building in a drunken condition.

Huntington, Ind., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The novelty store of Mrs. E. Franklin burned, loss $12,000; insurance $6,800.

SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a dinner last evening for Gen. Wesley Merritt. The guests present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sig.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dibblee.
Mr. and Mrs. George S. Willits, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins.
Mr. and Mrs. McCagg, Mrs. Dexter.

Miss Julia Grant, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant of New York, will arrive here Christmas day and will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, during the holidays. Before coming here Miss Grant will attend the Patriarchs' ball in New York the evening of Dec. 23. Dec. 30 Mrs. Palmer will give a bal poudré for her niece and her sons who will be home from college to spend Christmas.

Just how to dress for the bal poudré has troubled the minds of a number of the young people who are to attend it. The girls are expected to powder their hair and wear patches with their usual party gowns, for the dance is not a fancy dress party, as has been incorrectly stated in some of the papers. Some of the girls having Louis XIV. and Louis XV. gowns will wear them, but they will be the exception, not the rule. The men will wear the regulation dress suits and some of them will powder their hair, although even the distinction of powdered hair will be omitted by just as many others.

Mrs. Palmer will give a dinner Dec. 26 for thirty-six young people. She will have quite a gay house party during the holidays which will include besides her two sons and Miss Grant, Miss Madelaine Knowlton of New York, Mr. William Laimbeer, and Mr. Godfrey.

* * *

Mrs. Daniel A. K. Steele, No 2920 Indiana avenue, held a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Steele was assisted in receiving by Mrs. David H. Roe, Mrs. Louis L. Straight, and Miss Steele of Keokuk, Ia.

The tea table was presided over by:

Mrs. John Morrey, Mrs. Ernest Drake.
Mrs. Harry Ayers, Mrs. Lewis Able.
Miss Ida Wood, Miss Adele Whitcomb.

Mrs. W. H. Bartlett of Evanston held a reception yesterday afternoon for Miss Bartlett. The hours were from 4 to 7 o'clock. The receiving party included a number of Evanston matrons and a bevy of pretty girls. This evening Mrs. Bartlett gives a cotillion at the Evanston Country club.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Shaw, No. 4836 Berkeley avenue, gave a card party last evening to celebrate their first wedding anniversary.

* * *

Yesterday Mrs. Mark Cummings gave a luncheon for Miss Dexter.

Mrs. Frederick Shurtleff Coolidge was "at home" yesterday from 4 to 6 o'clock at her residence, No. 2636 Prairie avenue.

Mrs. A. A. Sprague, No. 2710 Prairie avenue, gave a dinner last evening for Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Twitchell of Hartford, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bishop gave a large dinner last evening at the Virginia Hotel.

* * *

A special ladies' night was given last evening at the Marquette club, when a picturesque vaudeville entertainment was presented.

The monthly reception of the La Grange club was given last evening at the clubhouse.

* * *

At North Chicago Hebrew Temple, Goethe street and La Salle avenue, Miss Jeannette Norden, daughter of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. Norden, was united in marriage to Mr. Leon Becker at 6:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father. The bridal party entered the church to the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin," sung by the Temple Quartet. The bridemaids were:

Miss Gertrude C. Seligman, Miss Melaine Norden.
Miss Seraphine Norden, Miss Florence Treulich.

They all wore gowns alike of white silk mull over white taffeta and carried pink roses. Miss Blanche V. Becker, sister of the groom, acted as maid of honor. She wore pearl gray taffeta trimmed with point lace and carried bride roses.

The flower girls were Miss Clarice Schlossman and Miss Beatrice Becker.

The bride's gown was white duchess satin with pearl trimmings and she carried lilies-of-the-valley. The ushers were:

Mr. Max A. Berg, Mr. Adolph C. Norden.
Mr. Joseph Weinreb, Mr. Joseph Weil.

Mr. Felix A. Norden, brother of the groom, acted as master of ceremonies, and Mr. Benjamin V. Becker served the groom as best man. A dinner followed the ceremony at North End Masonic Temple.

* * *

The semi-sacred concerts announced to commence at Steinway Hall next Sunday afternoon under the management of Miss Lillian Eyre Randall promise to be largely attended. More than 200 have subscribed for seats for the entire series of eight concerts. The boxes have been taken by:

Mrs. Edson Keith Sr., Mrs. Norman B. Ream.
Mrs. Edson Keith Jr., Mrs. M. D. Wilder.
Mrs. Montgomery Ward, Mr. Fred Champlin

STORM PROVES A DELUGE

FLOODS THE CITY AND TURNS THE SUBURBS INTO LAKES.

Break in the Dike Threatens Life and Property in Dauphin Park and Vicinity—Illinois and Michigan Canal Overflows Its Banks—Streets Run Like Rivers—People Take Refuge on the Upper Floors—Rainfall Breaks December Records.

(Continued from first page.)

del Prado, Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue, was flooded with water leaking in from Washington avenue.

The furnace fire of the Park Gate Hotel, Sixty-third street and Stony Island avenue, was extinguished by water which poured into the basement. Guests sat around wrapped up in heavy winter clothing.

C. Kampman, Ashland avenue and Garfield boulevard, had three feet of water in the basement of his store, and empty lots in the neighborhood were converted into miniature lakes.

The basement of Yondorf Bros.' building, Van Buren and Halsted streets, was badly flooded, but the goods were removed before great damage resulted.

Water invaded the basement in John V. Farwell's big barn, No. 137 West Adams street. The upper floors of the big building are filled with goods, and the two lower floors are used for the horses and all kinds of grain and material for their food. There was considerable damage to baled hay and sacked feed before it could be removed.

Out at O'Connell Bros.' artesian stone and lime yard at Grand avenue and West Ohio street great inconvenience to business was caused by the water from the prairie draining into the quarry and putting out the fires of the engines and covering up work in progress. Several hundred dollars' worth of lime was slaked, and work in the kilns was abandoned.

At 5 o'clock the flood invaded the basement engine-room of the Lake Street manufacturing company, No. 244 West Lake street, and quenched the fires. All machinery was stopped, and great inconvenience was caused, but no serious damage resulted.

MANY TOWNS ARE UNDER WATER.

Berwyn, Clyde, and La Vergne in Danger—Water Mains and Sewers Burst.

Water has flooded the Towns of Berwyn, Clyde, and Lavergne, and great damage has resulted to every business house, manufactory, and residences in each of the places.

At Berwyn the main sewer of the town backed up under the influence of the unusual flow of water at 10:30 o'clock, and in an hour every basement and cellar in the town was filled with four and a half feet of water.

The Waterworks Station was totally disabled, as the sudden rush of water extinguished the fires. The news of the state of affairs spread consternation throughout Berwyn, and during the evening every family was advised to provide pails of water for use in case of fire. That portion of Oak Park avenue north of Thirty-first street is closed to traffic owing to the caving in of an old sewer along that street.

The basements of the Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, and Presbyterian churches were flooded with water in the evening, and at the Methodist church the water covered the floor. The magnificent pipe organ is probably badly injured.

As soon as Pastor M. E. Clellan was informed of the water's entrance to the church he enlisted the services of C. E. Piper, David Williams, E. A. Evans, and Arthur Seabrooke, who secured the services of a number of workmen and passed the entire night in an effort to raise the costly organ to a point where it would be insured from greater damage.

At 4:30 o'clock the big main that supplies the town with water burst, and added to the fears of the now thoroughly frightened citizens. The fires under the boilers were extinguished, and a tramp asleep on a pile of hose near a sewer manhole was nearly drowned by the inpour of water.

The sudden backing up of the big sewer and the rush of water into basements caught every one unprepared. Every furnace fire in Berwyn was extinguished, and today none of the people there will have heat.

Immediately after the breaking of the water main Supt. Frank Aney set a gang of men to work making repairs, and it is expected by noon today the break in the main will be repaired. Whether the water works will be able to resume operations at that time will depend entirely upon the condition of the flood.

The main broke near the Grant locomotive works and the big plant of the German Electric Light Manufacturing company, and both were compelled to close down.

The greatest damage will result to business houses, all of which had large stocks stored in basements. Every one of the 2,000 residents of Berwyn will suffer more or less.

Along the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad the water in many places was eight inches deep, and sacks of mail thrown off at the station were thoroughly soaked.

The Desplaines River at Riverside is unusually high, and it is feared a large amount of damage will result to the dam at the Town of Lyons, where, it is feared, the dam will give way, and some of the houses near by will be swept away.

Many of the poorer residences along the outskirts of Riverside near the Desplaines River are now surrounded by water to the depth of nearly a foot, and but for the fact that Riverside is on higher ground than Berwyn the damage there would also be great.

Many of the basements of business-houses were found last night to contain from six to ten inches of water, which results in damage to stock stored there. Some of the residents of that town became alarmed early in the evening and moved all of their effects to upper floors. In one or two instances water crept slowly over the first floors.

The probability of the carrying away of the dam at Lyons heightened the fears of the residents of that town to a point where at one time it was thought advisable to remove families and furniture from houses near the river bank.

The rain ceased at 2 o'clock this morning and the families in danger finally retired without any fear of the turbulent stream overflowing its banks and carrying away their homes.

AUSTIN GOES UNDER WATER EARLY.

South Chicago, Pullman, Harvey, Maywood, and Roseland Have Trouble.

Austin disappeared under water at an early hour yesterday. Its streets were rivers, and a basement without three feet of water in it was hard to be found.

In many of the large apartment houses, as the Cody Flats and the Austin apartment building, the water rose in the basements until the fires in the furnaces were extinguished, and the unlucky denizens, although dry enough, had to sit wrapped in rugs and cloaks to keep warm.

When the rising flood put out the fires in the Oakdale Hotel the guests made it warm for the clerk for a time, and then realizing their helplessness retired grumblingly to their rooms and gazed anxiously out at the ceaselessly pouring rain. Nor was Library Hall much better off, although it had only a foot of water when soundings were taken.

The view from Chicago avenue and Forty-fifth street was a sheet of water "as far as the human eye could reach," as the drip-pling policeman there ruefully remarked. The car tracks had long before disappeared, and early in the afternoon the sidewalks also vanished, except where the old-fashioned wooden walks came buoyantly to the surface and floated like rafts on the waste of waters. Pedestrians there were none, and once in a while a car, under storm canvas, drove into view, labored heavily along, and wallowed out of sight in the welter of waters. The policeman on his heaving raft said he could write as good a sea story as the best of them, adding, "that is, if I am rescued in time."

There were others. Willow avenue is one of the swell streets of Austin, but the muddy waters came tumbling into basements and established furnace fires and left a trail of sputtering and rheumatism-fearing humanity behind them just as in less fashionable districts.

Sewers Give Way.

If water in the air, on the surface, and underfoot was not enough, the sewers gave way, and instead of relieving added to the flood.

The Robinson avenue sewer broke and flooded everything for blocks in all directions. The Austin avenue sewer also broke near Madison street, and for six blocks around flooded the streets half a foot. Fifty men worked hard trying to stop the leak, but could not.

Ridgeland Park at Oak Park was flooded and the boats used in 1892 were hauled out of lurking places and calked up in readiness for use today, if the rain continues. A new sewer on Central avenue is in process of construction, which, it is said, will perfectly drain the town under any circumstances.

South Chicago began to suffer early in the afternoon, and by 6 o'clock whole districts were in process of being flooded.

From Eighty-second to Eighty-fifth streets, between Berkeley and Bond avenues, all cellars were four feet deep in water, fires in furnaces dead, and the contents of ice boxes floating about. The streets in all this district were covered with running water and nearly impassable.

The basement of Cave's big department store in Ninety-second street was early invaded by water and goods had to be removed to the upper floors. In Peck's block, occupied by a large department store, Ninety-first street and Commercial avenue, the same thing happened. The basement of Dr. Swan's new building in the same neighborhood was also flooded.

The Calumet Electric Railway company was much hindered in running cars. Water on the tracks and the general soaked condition of everything weakened the current and occasionally burned out switches.

In Pullman Shops.

At Pullman the freight car shop basement was flooded, causing considerable damage to the stock of lumber, patents, and tools. All the sewers were filled to overflowing, and many cellars were reported partly filled with water, but the full extent of the damage was unknown at midnight, as the water was on the rise.

The majority of the basements and cellars in Harvey had three feet or more of water when the soundings were taken at midnight.

At Roseland, in the low parts of town, sidewalks were floating and sewers flooded. At midnight the water was rising fast.

Maywood citizens had plenty of water for navigation, but no boats. There were also street car tracks, but no street cars at the hours when they were most needed. A number of basements were reported filled with water.

NOONDAY FOG TURNS TO DELUGE.

Streets Darkened and Afloat Give a Setback to Holiday Shopping.

Darkness, after the style of ancient Egypt, shrouded Chicago for hours yesterday, but from one privation, known to the land of the Lotus, at least, was the city spared—there was no drought.

Just at the hour astronomers assert the sun was at the zenith it was more like midnight in the streets. The lake vanished and the fog horn on the government pier kept up an incessant booming. The high buildings were engulfed in vapor above the third floor, at least, and where their lofty windows had been strange stars twinkled through the mist. The wooden pavements in many streets were as spongy as a morass and spouted up mud on the hardy pedestrian who ventured across their quagmire-like surfaces. And it was bargain day—though a sorry one for the merchants.

For several hours a dense, dripping fog filled streets, buildings, and lungs. It spoiled everything—business, clothing, tempers, and scenery. It rendered travel dangerous and slow and nearly obliterated familiar landmarks.

Business everywhere suffered greatly from the weather and the great department stores which under ordinary circumstances would have been filled with a struggling throng of Christmas shoppers did comparatively little business during the day. For, when the wind freshened and swept away the fog, in the afternoon, a rainfall set in which lasted until long after the early night had set in. About two inches of water fell during the day and washed away what little comfort the fog had left in life.

Though the crowds along State street were diminutive compared with those on preceding days, locomotion was slow as ever. Every one carried an umbrella. A walk down State street was a series of head-on and rear-end collisions with dripping specters that rose out of the fog and vanished into it without stopping. Several merchants abandoned their Christmas stock early in the day and devoted their time to selling $1.98 mackintoshes, 49 cent rubbers, and 73 cent umbrellas.

About the only people who did not complain about the weather were the stockholders in the gas and electric light companies. All day long flaring gas jets and electric lamps were required to dispel the gloom in stores and offices all over the city.

In the great power-house of the Chicago Edison company at Harrison street and the river the dynamos were running to their full capacity. Electricians were constantly on the move, watching the indicators which showed the amount of current generated and feeling fuses and switches for fear they might become overheated and melt from the great volume of electricity they carried.

About noon the station indicator registered a "load" of about 25,000 amperes, an unprecedented amount for that hour of the day and showing 50,000 electric lights were lighted in the down-town district. The quantity of electricity generated during the day was nearly one-third larger than the average for this season of the year.

BEATS ALL PAST DECEMBER STORMS

Total Precipitation of Over Five Inches Since Tuesday Morning.

"Wanted—Parties owning white doves and olive branches will please forward them to Prof. Garriott, Auditorium Tower, without delay."

This is the advertisement the man up in the tower thought he would have to insert in the papers if the rains continued falling as they have since Tuesday night. The amount of precipitation since the rain began is the heaviest recorded for any single storm in December since the weather bureau was established in Chicago, twenty-four years ago.

Before 7 p. m. on Tuesday the precipitation from light showers during the day amounted to .45 inches. During the next twenty-four hours the total amount recorded was 1.08 inches. In the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock last night 2.66 inches had fallen, which, with the .45 inches that fell up to 9 o'clock, when the last measurement was made, make a grand total of 4.35 inches of moisture, a record which is almost unprecedented. At midnight the total rainfall was 5.09 inches.

Although the weather man calmly stated the amount of precipitation to be 5.09 inches he will be vigorously disputed by the citizens who plodded around town last night and walked in water in many places above their shoe tops. Soundings taken in State street in many cases showed almost a foot of water on some of the crossings, while Wabash avenue looked like a windward view of the Antilles during an equinoctial storm.

Storm Is General.

The rain and wind which have continued in Chicago during the last two days are general—extending as far South as the gulf, where a furious storm is raging. The storm extended as far East as Detroit and West to Kansas City and Wichita. The entire Mississippi Valley is waterlogged and several cities in Missouri and Iowa will stand better chance of being a cruising ground for Noah's Ark than Chicago, even though there is 4.35 inches. In Springfield, Mo., the citizens are wading around in eight and a half inches of water, which is the total amount of precipitation there.

The worst effect of the present weather was felt by commission dealers. A South Water street merchant last night telephoned to the weather bureau people he would give them an eight-pound turkey if they would push the thermometer down somewhere below the 38° notch, where it hung all yesterday evening. He said the commission men have their big stocks of game and fowls for the holidays and a day or two longer of the present warm weather will cause considerable loss.

Other people who think they are much abused by Prof. Garriott are the hard coal dealers, who registered several hard "kicks" last night against prevailing conditions.

Out on the lakes last night, besides the water above and below, a wind blowing thirty-five miles an hour was sweeping down from the northeast.

The weather man, in descanting on the fog which made yesterday almost as dark as night, said "this fog is caused by the cold air from the north coming in contact with the warmer air over the city. This weather will last until a high north wind springs up and clears the air."

Only one ray of hope did the weather man hold out last night. He said: "While indications are this storm will continue for twenty-four or even forty-eight hours longer, it may—although it is not probable—still, it may snow by tomorrow evening."

Cedar block paving all along South State was floating last night and it is expected the pavement will be badly injured by the rain. Every crevice and hole was filled with water and mud that spattered over the clothing of every one who stepped on the floating footing. In low places along the street the cedar blocks were raised two and three inches by the water under them, and no pedestrian was sure of a footing in such places.

Clean, white stone pavements formed a peculiar and striking contrast to the conglomeration of mud and water that covered the cedar blocks to a depth of three inches. At some points on State street wide planks were placed from the edge of the pavement to the street car tracks to enable passengers to get to and from cars.

Cost of Repairing Damages.

In many portions of the city the continued rains have caused the water to soak through to the board foundations of the wooden pavements and to float the blocks out of place. This is especially true where the blocks were old and worn, or where the work of putting in the blocks was loosely done. Repairing this damage will cost the city many thousands of dollars.

West Madison street, between the viaduct and Jefferson street, is badly washed up. West Washington street, near Jefferson, is also in a terrible condition from the loose blocks which float like corks and are dangerous to team traffic.

NORTH SIDE CABLE CARS TIED UP.

Passengers Are Forced to Walk in the Rain or Pay Another Fare.

Patrons of North Side cable lines suffered all sorts of delay and inconvenience after 8 o'clock last night. At that hour a gripman on a north-bound Wells street car failed to drop the cable at the proper point near Division street. The wreck that followed caused a delay of all cars on Wells street, and passengers were forced to walk home in the rain and mud or pay another fare on the North Clark street line.

At 9 o'clock a Lincoln avenue car jumped the track in front of the Columbia Theater and caused another blockade on the entire North Side cable system for nearly an hour.

In addition to these difficulties it was found last night that the roofs of many new cars recently added to Mr. Yerkes' North Side lines are defective. The rain dripped through cracks in the roofs of some of the cars upon passengers, who were soaked almost as badly as if they had stood in the rain that descended to the street in a never-ceasing downpour.

In the La Salle street tunnel there was a great deal of water.

CURRENT IN THE RIVER LAKEWARD

Much Surface Water and Southerly Winds Cause the Phenomenon.

The recent heavy rains, together with the melting snow, have rapidly raised the water in the Chicago River, and yesterday the current carried the black, foul water swiftly lakeward. At noon the water was from nine to twelve inches higher than it was forty-eight hours before.

Southerly winds always lower the lake enough to cause a down current in the river, even when its volume is not swelled by rains. Capt. Moore, Harbormaster, said yesterday the recent rains were just what the shipping interests needed, and there was a fine stage of water in the river.

He did not think, however, it threatened any danger to the city's water supply. Just as soon as the wind turned to the north he said it would stop the out current in the channel and cause the water to flow the other way.

ARE PUMPING OUT DRAINAGE CANAL

Water Reported Within Two Feet of Towpaths at Summit.

So far the downpour has done no serious damage to the drainage canal. All work has been suspended necessarily and there is a certain amount of water in the big ditch, but the contractors are working their pumps day and night and keeping the inflow under control. All the levees are holding well, there is no sign of a break anywhere, and there is every indication the spillway will be able to handle any overflow which may come.

At Summit the water in the canal was within two feet of the towpaths last night and the whole surrounding country was under water. The water was within three and a half feet of the bridge, which meant it would take two feet more of water to set the spillway in action.

At Lemont a similar condition of affairs was reported.

CALUMET RIVER ON A RAMPAGE.

Damage to the Erie and Monon Lines Near Chicago.

Hammond, Ind., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—For the last thirty-six hours the Calumet and other rivers in Lake County have been rising at the rate of three inches every two hours, until now they are nearly as high as they were during the big floods of 1893. The heavy ice has gone out with a rush and the low lands in the southern parts of North Township are flooded, the damage being far greater than that of previous years. The worst damage is to the roadbeds of the Erie and Monon lines, which cross the lowlands between this city and the Kankakee marshes. Nearly all the railroad companies have men patrolling their lines. The railroads are running their trains cautiously for fear of spreading rails and washouts but no serious damage is reported. In this city the streets are flooded to the depth of six inches, the sewers being inadequate to carry off the heavy downpour, which shows no signs of abating.

MANY BRIDGES ARE WASHED AWAY

Bloomington Sewers and Cellars Are Flooded, but Farmers Rejoice.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec 19—[Special.]—For two days and nights it has rained almost constantly and it is still raining. Five inches of water has fallen. The sewers are unable to carry off the water and many cellars are flooded, doing great damage. Many wagon and railroad bridges are washed away. The farmers are rejoicing.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 19—[Special.]—It has rained here almost continuously for the last three days. The aggregate rainfall has been remarkable, amounting to nearly six and one-quarter inches during the last forty-eight hours.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—It has rained continuously here for nearly forty-eight hours. The Illinois River is rising rapidly. The Farm and Kickapoo Creeks are both out of their banks and Dry Run is higher than ever known before. The wagon grade is three and a half feet under water and all trains are late.

Minonk, Ill., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Six inches of water has fallen during the last forty-eight hours. Considerable corn is still in the field and much of it will be destroyed before it can be picked.

Burlington, Ia., Dec. 19.—There has been a rainfall of a phenomenal nature over Southeastern Iowa for the last seventy-two hours.

Fort Scott, Kas., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Marmaton River and Mill Creek, swollen by almost incessant rains for the last twenty-four hours, went out of their banks early this morning and the lower portions of this city are under water. A number of families were driven from their homes and forced to seek shelter on higher ground. At noon the waters began to recede.

Emporia, Kas., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Heavy rain throughout the State was followed today by a blanket of snow. Farmers say it will much improve winter wheat.

Mexico, Mo., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Such a continuous rain as has been falling in Central Missouri since Tuesday morning was never known before in the month of December. Trade is at a standstill, and it is still raining.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19.—The Missouri Weather Service reports tonight the heaviest rainfall recorded since the establishment of the bureau. The total rainfall in the last forty-eight hours has been 6.29 inches. This is equal to about 750 tons of water to the acre. The rain has been general throughout the State and is still falling. All over Central Missouri the streams are out of their banks.

$15.15 to Atlanta and Return.

On Dec. 21 the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will sell excursion tickets good four days at above rate. City ticket office, No. 230 Clark street. Telephone 3798 Main.

Fine pictures of Bald, Zimmerman, and Sanger in the January Five Cent Nickell Magazine are giving it a great vogue among wheelmen.

STRIKERS HELD IN CHECK

ATTEMPT NO VIOLENCE IN THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE.

Few Cars Are Running and None Patronized by Any but Policemen—Furniture Wagons, Coal Carts, and Other Bulky Vehicles Pressed Into Service as a Means of Transportation—Carriages Come Higher than Diamonds—Humor of the Situation.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19.—The Traction strike situation tonight is practically unchanged. Cars were run on some lines during the day under heavy police guard, but at dusk they were all withdrawn and tonight are in their stables There were fewer outbreaks during the day and none of consequence. This was the result of the rigid police regulations and the fact that the streets where the greater crowds congregated were picketed with mounted squadrons of armed officers.

There was a marked improvement in the situation of affairs throughout the day. The omnipresence of policemen, mounted and on foot, was effectual in subjugating the mobs. There were few outbreaks and these were mainly in the outlying districts. They were subdued with little difficulty, although a number of arrests were made.

A total close to 250 cars ran over the tracks of the several branches during the day without serious molestation. This was due only to the presence on each of four or more armed policemen. Some lines did not run a car. Few people sought this method of travel, however, preferring to accept the less commodious but safer means offered by furniture wagons, if the suburban railroad lines could not serve their purpose. Every imaginable kind of conveyance was impressed into service and their enterprising owners thrived by running these lines to all parts of the city. Carriages of all sorts are at a premium and it is next to impossible to secure one.

There was an incongruous spectacle tonight in front of the Academy of Music, where the Boston Symphony Orchestra gave a concert. While private carriages were there in plenty, it was not an unusual thing for the crudest kind of cart to drive up and deposit a party of ladies and gentlemen in evening costume.

Cars Run in Market Street.

During the day Market street was the Mecca of the strikers and their sympathizers. This was because of the width of this thoroughfare and the fact that a double line of cars is operated there. In spite of the authorities' order that all gatherings containing more than five persons should be instantly dispersed the street was all day lined by a solid mass of boisterous humanity. The heavily-guarded cars were run on this line with more frequency than on any day since the beginning of the strike. They were invariably greeted with howls from the mobs, but only one attempt at violence was made, a youthful tough hurling a stone through a window.

He was promptly arrested. Shortly after the noon hour Market street, at Ninth, where the postoffice is located, became so clogged with people that Superintendent of Police Linden ordered charges by the squadrons of mounted policemen stationed at each corner. The onslaught was unexpected and before the mob had a chance to break the horses were pushed to the sidewalk and the policemen, about twenty-four in number, bore down with swinging clubs. Several broken heads resulted, but the unruly element was effectually checked. At other points along the street there were minor outbreaks, all of which were easily quelled.

No Saloons Open at Night.

With nightfall the liquor saloons again observed Mayor Warwick's order to close and every car was withdrawn from the streets. This resulted in a restoration of quiet.

The employés of the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount line, which is not involved because it is not in the Union company, today turned over $183 of their wages to the strikers. A number of projects are on foot by sympathizers looking to financial aid and several popular subscriptions have been opened.

This action is evidently timely, for today appeals to the committee began to arrive from penniless strikers.

What is regarded as the company's last card was issued this afternoon. It was in the shape of a notice posted in all depots ordering the men to report for duty as usual at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning and declaring that all who fail to observe the order shall no longer be in the service of the company. It had no apparent effect on the men.

DEATH COMES TO ONE OF THEM.

Chicago Couple Takes Morphine with Suicidal Intent at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Daniel Curran and Kittie Taft, both of Chicago, were found in an unconscious condition on the breakwater at the foot of Mason street this morning.

They had attempted to commit suicide by splitting a bottle of morphine, and then tried to complete the work by throwing themselves into the lake.

Before they could throw themselves into the water they fell on the dock from exhaustion, and lay there in a cold rain from 11 o'clock last night until this morning, when they were discovered and taken to the Emergency Hospital, where the woman died this afternoon. She was 23 years of age, while Curran is 26. He will recover.

Curran's home is at No. 28 Monroe street, Chicago. He claims to have been connected with the telegraph department of the Chicago Police Department for a number of years. Curran came to Milwaukee about three weeks ago, having lost his position in Chicago.

The Taft woman also came from Chicago, where she is said to have lived a loose life for a long time. Five weeks ago she went to reside at No. 490 River street, and when Curran arrived in the city he also went there. Being out of work and money he was allowed, at the Taft woman's request, to remain there while he tried to find employment. In this he was unsuccessful, and when he had been in the house over two weeks other occupants objected to his remaining longer.

Yesterday he was invited to leave, and in the evening he did so, the Taft woman accompanying him. They decided to end their troubles by dying together, with which intention they got some morphine and went to the lake-front.

CHARGE C. N. PAGE WITH FORGERY.

Chicago Commercial Traveler Said to Have Passed Bogus Checks.

Quincy, Ill., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Charles N. Page, a commercial traveler for the Atlas White Lead company of Chicago, is wanted here for forgery. The last time he was here he wrote a check for $25 on the Iowa National Bank of Davenport, signed the name of "Charles H. Hudson" to it, and cashed it. The check was returned today as a forgery. At Peoria Page made out a check for $25 payable to himself and signed to it the name of G. W. Dulaney, Treasurer of the Gem City Saw Mill company. That, too, was a forgery.

Louis F. Minehart, Secretary of the Atlas White Lead and Color company, was seen last night at his home, No. 118 Flournoy street. He said:

"There is no such man as Charles N. Page connected with our company. Somebody passing by that name is going about the country forging checks for small amounts and swindling dealers in paints. We were first apprised of his operations by a bank in Burlington, Ia., and yesterday morning a bank at Quincy, Ill., reported a forged check to the Bankers' Association of this city. The matter was given into the hands of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, which is now following clews for the apprehension of the swindler. I today sent letters of warning to all our customers. The man is described as about five feet seven inches tall, from 40 to 50 years of age, with a heavy dark mustache, and weighing about 135 pounds.

PRICES OF BAR IRON TO BE LOWER.

Association Said to Have Made a Reduction of $3 a Ton.

The Bar Iron Association, after a three days' meeting at the Auditorium Annex, adjourned last night.

It is understood a reduction of $3 a ton in all lines will go into effect next month.

President Taylor declined to express an opinion respecting the work accomplished at this conference.

Man's wish is gratified with a fine traveling bag for Xmas. Haskel Bros., 83 Madison

ENTERTAINMENT FAILS TO COME OFF

Fiasco at the People's Institute Leaves Many People Disgruntled.

There was a row last night at the People's Institute, West Van Buren and Leavitt streets.

Five hundred Odd-Fellows, Masons, Foresters, Knights of Pythias, and Daughters of Rebekah went home in the slush with the conviction the irony of fate was worse than the rain. Some 300 lodges were going to have Odd-Fellows' night, listen to a literary and musical program, and, as they put in their circular, learn the lesson that "as iron sharpeneth iron, so does the face of man his brother."

They held no gathering—except on the door step—heard no program, and left with faces decidedly sharpened. The only diversion the 500 had was to hear rival managers call each other names.

It all happened from a blunder. Dr. William G. Clarke, Secretary of the People's Institute Improvement company, made a contract with "I Will" Lodge No. 141, I. O. O. F., for the hall last night, and hundreds of tickets to the entertainment were sold, all of which were to be exchanged for coupon tickets at the box-office. Somebody—one says ex-Manager Gleason and another Fetter, the appointee of the mortgagees—should have prepared the coupon tickets, but the duty was overlooked.

Last night the secret society folk came with high hopes and the portion of the rent they had not paid in advance, and had a cool reception in the lobby. Not a soul was admitted into the hall. A quarrel, of course, ensued. Mr. Fetter blamed Mr. Gleason and had the lie given him. Then D. R. Goudie, Chairman of the Reception committee that did not receive, made a motion, it is said, that all the lodges interested in the entertainment should hereafter boycott the institute. The program that was not rendered was quite pretentious, including C. Porter Johnson, John Frazier, L. A. Goddard, Miss Maud Gordon, Roy O. West, Nellie L. Harriss, Gen. J. C. Smith, the Allen Jubilee Singers, and the Giant Quartet.

It is said the "I Will" Lodge has incurred an expense of $250 for the entertainment and suit for damages is threatened.

LONDON MEN ARE ON THE GROUND.

Say There Is Plenty of Foreign Money for Cripple Creek Investment.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—J. Elliott Candit of London arrived here today direct from England. He came to investigate Colorado mines. He said: "There is a great interest in Cripple Creek among a certain class of men who are watching affairs in this country. At present they will not invest, but they will do so if the reports they have sent for are favorable. The London financial market is strong, and there are millions of pounds for investment."

D. K. Hill of Chicago is in Cripple Creek inspecting the mines of the district with Manager John S. Phillips of the Cripple Creek Exploration company. Mr. Hill was one of a party which visited the Independence, John A. Logan, and other Battle Mountain mines. Clarence King, the noted geologist, who laid out Leadville and opened the Comstock lode, was one of this party.

Mr. King refused to give expert opinion of the Independence on an hour's inspection beyond this: "I see a vast body of ore, and I will in all likelihood return when I have finished business which takes me to the California mines."

Prospectors are carefully going over the ground at Bare Hills, a district fifteen miles south of Cripple Creek, and in spite of the snow are making satisfactory progress.

There is a suspicious modesty about the report that came from the district, the geological formation of which is similar to that of Cripple Creek. Locaters of claims say they have mineral in place, but refuse to tell the character of their finds. It is known no assay of ore from that region has brought less than $10 a ton. Fully 100 samples have been tested. A town site has been staked out and Zanes Camp is the name selected for the place.

A miners' association has been formed, with the following explicit rules:

"All mining claims that may hereafter be located in this district shall in no manner conflict with any prior locations. No claim-jumping will be tolerated."

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE "CON MAN."

North-Sider Has an Experience Similar to That of Mr. Matthews.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The article in Thursday's TRIBUNE about "Mr. James Matthews, who lives at No. 235 Michigan avenue, being taken in by a 'con' man," who undoubtedly wears a garb which gives him an air of respectability, lacks some essential details. Now, I will venture to say Mr. Matthews did not surrender less than $5 or $10 for the watch offered him as "security" for the loan.

The watch offered is really a handsome one to look at "off-hand," but it is the cheapest watch made and is one gotten up especially for the "use" of "con" men and mock auction shops. The fellow's description and talk tally in every respect with an individual who has for some time past been "doing up" the respectable citizens of the North Side, and among the number the writer of this article to the tune of $8, for that is about the sum he asks for as a "loan" to get his pin cushions and smoking caps and jackets out of the depot.

He is evidently doing a thriving business, and it is to be hoped your exposure of him will not only put people he would impose upon on their guard but lead the smart detectives to place him "in nos."

A VICTIM.

FRAUD IN THE CITY OF BUFFALO.

Stuffed Pay-Rolls, Conspiracies, and Nepotism Charged by the Mayor.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Mayor Jewett today gave out his decision in the late municipal investigation into the affairs of the Department of Public Works. He finds that the pay-rolls of the Bureau of Streets have been stuffed, but refrains from expressing an opinion on the guilt of any particular person, as two officials of the department are now being prosecuted. He finds further there is just cause for criticism on account of the small amount of time given the affairs of the department by the Commissioners of Public Works; that there were conspiracies among teamsters and foremen in the Bureau of Streets to defraud the city, and that political assessments were levied and collected. He holds all the Commissioners equally accountable for the extravagant price for iron pipe paid a firm whose stock was held in part by relatives of Gen. Field, one of the Commissioners.

ASSIGNMENT BY RUDOLPH E. POHLE.

Clinton Street Furniture Manufacturer Confesses Judgment for $4,795.

Rudolph E. Pohle, furniture manufacturer, No. 313 South Clinton street, confessed judgment in the Circuit Court yesterday in the sum of $4,795. The creditors are Reinhard C. Replenning, $2,028; Heath, Witback & Co., $498; and Johanna Rohle, $2,269.

John Wesley, the proprietor of a crockery store at Evanston, made an assignment in the County Court to Joseph McCollum. Assets are $516 and liabilities $900.

Cheap Rates to Atlanta and Return.

On Dec. 21 the Monon route will sell tickets to Atlanta at the exceedingly low rate of $15.15 for the round trip, tickets good ten days. For full information call on or address Sidney B. Jones, City Passenger Agent, No. 232 Clark street, Chicago.

Remember Assignee's Sale Stock of A. H. Andrews & Co., 215 Wabash.

Fifteen cabinet photographs, including two large panels, $3, at Stevens' studio, McVicker's Theater Building.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. & W. Chico. R. & W.
The new collar.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Ages.
James W. Barnes, Annie Ramsay	21—19
Morton D. Mead, Theodosia A. Brooks	21—19
Alex. McDonald, Annie Taylor	21—20
Max Richstein, Rosalie Zimerlis	21—20
Frank Fojel, Marie Hastuel	21—19
Morris F. Brown, Annie S. Simonson	21—20
Carl Berg, Caroline Seefurth	21—20
George E. Chevertus, Cora E. Forbes	21—20
Chas. Labrenta, Clara Bode	21—20
Giuseppe Scappa, Domencia Laroceo	21—18
James Proats, Edna Reynolds	21—19
Charles Cohenour, Louise Morden	21—17
Albert J. Daggitt, Ida M. Magnusson	21—20
Giovanni Riveso, Teresa Pacente	21—18
Fred W. Karstens, Anna M. Hacker	21—23
Martin Jenson, Mary Greles	21—23
John J. Danner, Minnie Koch	21—20
Charles R. Adkins, Jennie Lawrence	21—20
John Cockley, Mary Brady	21—26
Adolph Larson, Jennie Nelson	21—21
Peter Johnson, Ellen Pohlson	21—21
John J. McCafferty, Bridgie M. McCarthy	21—20
Ludwig Anderson, Mathilda Gilliotson	21—23
James W. Cary, Rose Corandal	21—19
Henry R. Koenitzer, Katherine Wissen	21—23
George M. Henwood, Lillian E. Stone	21—19
John M. Schwab, Ruth Gascoigni	21—19
Albert Gustafson, Hannah Nelson	21—23
Heinry Klaprot, Louise Heinkel	21—19
Grant Warmack, Jennie E. Turner	21—20
William Dolamore, Nettie Smith	21—21
James C. Musterd, Ella F. O'Brien	21—22
Leonard A. Whittlesey, Bertha M. Case	21—27
Charles Swanson, Christina Leberg	21—17
James E. Hamilton, Victoria J. Czerwinska	21—20
Nicola Accesura, Caetana Rizzo	21—19
Adolph Dahlqvist, Augusta Johnson	21—23
William G. Miller, Minnie Koppitke	21—23
William Congdon, Annie Cunan	21—19
Arthur Rigby, Cora Strong	21—20
Robert Strandstra, Maggie Schreur	21—18

DEATHS.

ANNEBERG—Isabella Anneberg, aged 67 years, beloved wife of Chresten J. Anneberg. Funeral Saturday, Dec. 21, from late residence, 5537 Emerald-av. Burial Oakwoods.

BUCKLEY—Harry Buckley, Dec. 19. Will be buried from his aunt's residence, Mrs. F. J. Miehoff, 413 Oakley-av., Saturday, Dec. 21, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

BUNTE—Gustav Adolph, aged 13 years and 2 months, son of Gustav A. and Philipine Bunte, 832 Fullerton-av. Funeral to Graceland Cemetery, Friday, Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock p. m.

DUNCAN—Thos. Duncan, aged 80, at Mendota, Dec. 18. Funeral from the residence of his son, Dr. J. C. Duncan, 600 West Adams-st., Saturday, at 9:30 a. m. Interment in Wisconsin Sunday.

FLINT—At Talouse City, Wash., Dec. 17, Mrs. C. B. Flint, nee Emma R. Glass, of Chicago, adopted daughter of Mrs. M. E. Knight and sister of Arthur Glass of Elgin, Ill. Aurora and Salt Lake City papers please copy.

FERRIS—Wm. J. Ferris, Dec. 18, 1895, aged 36 years and 11 months. Funeral from late residence, 4564 Oakwald-av., Sunday, Dec. 22, at 1 p. m. Philadelphia, Pa., papers please copy.

JONES—On Dec. 19, at the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Prof. R. F. Weidner, 1311 Sheffield-av., Lake View, Mrs. Enos M. Jones. Funeral services on Saturday at 2 p. m. No flowers. Burial private, on Sunday.

LARKINS—At the residence of her mother, Elizabeth Hunt, 690 Walnut-st., Sarah Larkins, aged 34 years, sister of Patrick J., William R., the late Thomas J. Hunt, and Mrs. Ellen Griffin. Funeral notice hereafter.

LUNN—Jennie Maud, only daughter of Mrs. A. M. Lunn, 653 Park-av., Dec. 18, 1895, aged 3 years 3 months 2 days. Funeral Friday, the 20th inst., from Western Avenue Baptist Church, thence by carriages to Forest Home. Milwaukee and Kansas City papers please copy.

MARSHALL—Dec. 19, 1895, Frank B. Marshall, aged 54 years, late Sergeant of Ellsworth Zouaves, Adjutant Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, Lieutenant Company G, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, member of U. S. Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R., also member of Union Veteran club. Funeral Friday, Dec. 20, at 2 p. m., from late residence, 6801 South Aberdeen-st., to Oakwoods.

ORR—Dec. 19, aged 26 years, Anna T., wife of William A. Orr. Funeral Sunday at 2 p. m. from her late residence, 208 W. Ohio-st. Carriages to Rosehill.

RIDDELL—At her parents' residence, 302 Washington-blvd., Dec

The Tribune.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1895.

ARE you all there, Missouri Colonels?

TO THE ex-Confederate: Johnny, get your gun!

LET Moses alone, now, Col. Ingersoll. To horse!

IT may be years now before those World's Fair medals are given out.

HARDLY anybody appears to love Herr Ahlwardt for the enemies he has made.

LORD SALISBURY is particularly requested to note the size of the Presidential neck.

WHEN I cry "wolf!" again, gentlemen, perhaps you will believe me.—Senator Chandler.

IF the British lion does not exercise some care the twisting may not be confined to its tail.

How much worse would the "Russianization of Europe" be than the John Bullization of America?

EVENTS appear to be conspiring for the purpose of pocketing the Col. Billiam Morrison boom.

IT may be as well to face the fact that Uncle Sam cannot count on any sympathy from Spain.

THERE is less apparent necessity for the immediate retirement of the greenback than there was a few days ago.

THIS is the annually recurring period of peace on earth and good will to men, but John Bull mustn't crowd us.

SOMETHING may have to be done, by a process of moral suasion, to restrain the military ardor of the Irish Americans.

THERE would not have been so much fuss made about it if it had been arranged to hold that St. Louis convention in May.

IT is due to Mayor Pingree to say that President Cleveland's seeming monopoly of the public attention is unavoidable just now.

IF Mr. Call of Florida will agree to say all he has to say at once and then stop we believe the Senate can be brought to listen to him.

CHICAGO hastens to tender to the General Government in this emergency the grand old battleship Illinois, now lying at its moorings off Jackson Park.

THE moral is that when the Chicago and Western Indiana railway company elevates its tracks its trains will not have to stop at the Sixteenth street crossing.

MR. BARNEY BARNATO need not fear to visit this country. Unless public feeling rises to a pitch not now anticipated there is not the slightest probability that any attempt will be made to kidnap him and hold him for ransom.

ON the New York stock market yesterday speculation was active and weak. The local stock market was dull and lower prices prevailed in nearly all the stocks. Sterling rates were strong. New York exchange sold at 20 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were weak with May wheat down to 59 cents. As compared with the last prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅝@⅞ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats easy, cash rye steady, barley easy, flaxseed ¼ cent lower, May pork 2½ cents lower, and lard and ribs unchanged.

THE mass of the American people have supposed that when Cleveland uttered these words he meant them, and desired no procrastination in the report of the committee to accomplish party advantages by means of the methods called "how—not—to—do—it"—viz.: "I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness."

IT is just possible that by the time the ordinance goes into effect some 10 to 15 per cent of the people who patronize the street cars will understand those vehicles are required to stop at the nearest crossing to receive and let off passengers after the close of this month. Efforts are being made to spread the intelligence, so that the public will be prepared for the change, but doubtless many people will gather on the wrong corners in the early days of January and loudly blame conductors or drivers for leaving them behind. The order is imperative. The cars on the street railroad lines, whether the motive power be animal, cable, or electric, must stop to receive and let off passengers at the nearest crossing in the direction the said cars are going, and at no other crossings, except in the comparatively few cases where mechanical or other conditions render it advisable that stops be made at the farther crossings. In each of these cases a sign reading, "Cars stop here," will be placed at the farther crossings. It is probable that the change of rule, which will take effect at the close of this year, will be found to lessen greatly the number of accidents at the street intersections.

PROF. VON HOLST dogmatically asserts that the President's special message is "not the Monroe doctrine, but is dictatorship, pure and simple." He has written an excellent work about the political history of this country, but that does not make him an autocrat as regards all American questions. He has studied the development of the slavery agitation closely, but he has evidently neglected to study the growth and development of the Monroe doctrine. When he has recovered from his present sickness and regained his wonted equanimity he should devote some weeks or months to the examination of this important question. Then he will find that President Cleveland, Secretary Olney, and the American Congress know more about the subject than he does by considerable. He is not omniscient nor infallible, no matter what his own opinion of his abilities may be.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

College professors in this country shake their wise heads and say that English officeholders and papers are right in their declaration that the Monroe doctrine is no part of the code of international law, and also that it is not susceptible of the broad construction, as they call it, which President Cleveland puts upon it now.

It is probable that the treatises on international law which these professors have written do not mention the Monroe doctrine. But the fact that they ignore its existence does not prove that it does not exist, for the views of all the American nations subscribe to the Monroe doctrine.

International law is "the system of rules which regulates the intercourse and determines the rights and obligations of sovereign States." These rules were not made at any one moment. They have grown gradually to be what they are now, and the process of growth is not over yet. Many of the present rules have had to struggle long for recognition.

It is not surprising that the Monroe doctrine is not yet a fully recognized part of international law by European powers. It was commenced only seventy-two years ago. It is a rule which applies between hemispheres rather than between all nations with each other. It is primarily a local regulation made for the purpose of protecting the republican form of government adopted in the two American continents against attempts to introduce here despotic or aristocratic European systems of government. It is home rule of the citizens rather than foreign rule of the citizens of an American State.

The Monroe doctrine has nothing to do with the relations of European nations to one another or of American nations to one another. Hence it has been slow in making its way into the text-books of writers on international law. It has not had the sanction of Congresses of European powers nor has it been ratified by treaties of European nations.

Nevertheless the Monroe doctrine exists whether recognized by the college professors or not. It is a rule of action laid down by this hemisphere which Europe must observe, willingly or unwillingly, unless as the result of long and weary war America can be forced to abandon that doctrine.

For many long years after the South American republics had shaken off the Spanish monarchical yoke Spain refused to admit that they were independent. Nevertheless they were so, even though the fact was not acknowledged. For a time no European nation recognized them. Yet they were independent.

So the Monroe doctrine is a part of international law whatever Lord Salisbury or Prof. von Holst may say. It exists and will be enforced, even if not formally "recognized." It is the latest and grandest addition to a code which has been slowly forming through centuries. The backdown or defeat of England will work the formal incorporation of that doctrine in the code of international law.

LET THERE BE NO DAWDLING.

The House has voted unanimously to indorse the President's message and to appropriate $100,000 to defray the expenses of a commission which shall investigate and determine the true boundary line between the Republic of Venezuela and the Province of British Guiana.

It is now intimated the Senate may amend the bill upon the ground that the Commissioners to be appointed may dawdle and procrastinate the investigation and exhaust the appropriation before they arrive at any decision. The people, however, are in no temper for any dallying or procrastination in this business. The President has repeated a great American principle, and it is antagonized by England, which claims the United States has nothing to do with the British contention of Venezuelan boundary question and that it will put the line where it pleases, emphasizing its determination with implied menace. The President himself seemingly does not want any delay. In his message he asked that the report of the commission should be made as speedily as possible.

Of course the Anglophiles will fight for delay. They will sentimentally remind us that "blood is thicker than water." They will tell us what we "owe to the mother country" whom we have had to fight twice for our rights, who turned her hands against us in our own terrible civil strife. The Anglophiles will prate of international rights and contend we have no right to protect American republics menaced by a foreign power.

If with their aid this commission should kill time and thus eventually defeat the purpose for which it was appointed it might better never have been selected. If the President is going to appoint a lot of venerable old time-killers who will dawdle along behind their spectacles until time kills them then he might as well stop the proceedings now. This is a business which can be legitimately settled in a short time. All the evidence the commission needs is in the State Department or can be had from Venezuela so that the work can be concluded and a report made before spring. The sooner we find out where we stand to the question in dispute the better. The government does not want to ask Congress to build forts and fleets and reorganize the army up to a fighting point and get ready for war and after it has done all this find that the Commissioners have fizzled out because they are too lazy to think or too cowardly to act. The question is a simple one. England has refused to arbitrate this boundary line. The Americans propose to find the boundary which Britain must not pass. If she does she must take the consequences. Our government has arrived at that point where its views must be respected.. It is asking only what is fair and proper and what it has the right to ask under its own doctrine. The facts are known in England, Venezuela, and Washington, and can be easily collected and sifted. There is no excuse, therefore, for dawdling or delay. The commission can have the documents for the asking and make its report saying, as England refuses to arbitrate the question in issue, it has ascertained the line, and then report its drawings and report to the President and he to Congress, which latter will determine what should be done in the premises.

There is no reason why this special commission should grow gray or waste away and die of old age before it makes a report. If the President appoints any such collection of dawdlers it will show he has not been in earnest, but only playing for party buncombe and advantage.

EUROPEAN INDIFFERENCE TO TURKISH BUTCHERIES.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript notes the fact that there is less public indignation expressed in England today over the unparalleled atrocities in Armenia than has been manifested within the last year over the occasional lynchings in the Southern States of this country. Part of this callousness of the public conscience is unquestionably due to the fact that British interests might be involved if England should interfere in behalf of the Armenians. Protests against the hanging of negroes could not in any way affect British interests, but protests against Armenian atrocities might bring about a disagreement with Russia that would disturb the balance of power, which would mean a serious disturbance of British interests and a disruption of its control over Turkey. So, as this correspondent says, the English are hardening their hearts and telling themselves that after all it is the Czar who is to blame for refusing to consent to the active policy favored by Great Britain.

The same correspondent makes another strong point when he says that another reason for English indifference is the very monotony of the Turkish horrors. These latest barbarities are only repetitions of the awful butcheries committed in Armenia a year and a half ago. There is no personal element in these horrors. They make no personal appeal to sympathy or resentment. The bulletins simply announce that a thousand, or five thousand, or ten thousand Armenians have been butchered in some far-away town. The personal and grewsome details of the disaster rarely if ever reach the English public. There is no correspondent in the locality. The Turks naturally enough say nothing of the slaughter. The Armenians cannot, being all killed. If haply there are any survivors they have no way of communication with the outside world except by private letters to their friends, if they have any, in foreign countries. These letters rarely reach the public eye. When they do they fail to carry any special authority with them. As this correspondent says:

> Mere figures of the slain convey no adequate idea of what they represent. It is not unnatural after all that the detailed story of the doing to death of one unfortunate negro in Texas should make a deeper impression upon the English mind than a brief dispatch announcing that a thousand Armenians have been put to the sword in some village of Asia Minor. We may confidently expect, therefore, a much more violent outbreak of popular indignation in England when the details begin to arrive of individual atrocities and cruelties under the Sultan's auspices.

Undoubtedly this correspondent has speculated very near the truth in his surmises as to the causes of the callousness of the English conscience, but nothing that he sets forth can excuse the English for their indifference or the English Government for its failure to compel the Sultan to enforce the reforms it long ago demanded. If the Marquis of Salisbury should notify Abdul Hamid this slaughter of Armenians must stop and if it does not English war vessels will sail into the Golden Horn and blow him and his city to flinders it would stop at once. The English Government has maintained the unspeakable Turk in Europe and still hesitates to interfere with him. Russia would have driven him out of Europe fifty years ago and dismembered his empire, but England would not have it.

MISTAKES OF BELL.

Representative Bell of Colorado quotes a gentleman who is said to estimate that the aggregate indebtedness of the people of the United States is 33,000 million dollars, and says "our mines could not even produce the interest every year." That assertion has nothing to do with the case, even if the quoted estimate were correct, which it is not; as an investigator working for the Census Bureau figures out that the total indebtedness, public and private, is about 20,000 millions, of which 18,000 draws interest amounting to 1,166 million dollars. The private debts merely represent purchases and sales of property on credit. Bonds represent and stocks reflect loans and investments—the changing hands of property on time payments. Large dealings on credit or part credit and part cash show great activity of business, production, and industry.

Mr. Bell might as well claim that the 1,200,000 freight cars on the railroads of the United States, having an aggregate capacity of about 18 million tons, did not and could not haul the 638 million tons of freight which were moved by them in 1894. In fact he would not make such a big blunder in that case as in the other, because a piece of money or of paper currency moves back and forth many times to and from the same hands during the year, while as a rule the same piece of freight moves over a named route only once. Mr. Bell should study political economy, at least a little, and try to get posted to a small extent in regard to the way in which money is used before he again commits himself on the subject. The fact that a man has made an ass of himself is no reason why he should keep on doing it to the end of his natural life.

RUSSIANIZING EUROPE.

A London dispatch reports a prominent English politician as saying that "a war between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations would result in Russianizing Europe," and that "the United States surely could not willfully precipitate that inevitable result for such a question as that involved in Venezuela, even if—as it does not—it involved the whole policy enunciated by President Monroe and amplified by President Cleveland."

How would the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine tend to the Russianizing of Europe? What does this extraordinary statement mean? If the American doctrine were pushed to the very utmost it would only mean that the American Hemisphere, North and South, is to be governed only by the American people. All the nations of this hemisphere have a republican form of government now except one part which is under the heel of Spain and another which has been hypnotized by Great Britain. Canada is practically republican, and it would need but a slight change in its organic law to become a part of this republic. Its devotion to the British flag is only sentimental.

Suppose the Monroe doctrine were extended to the Spanish and British possessions of America. In other words, suppose they were free and masters of their own political destinies—that Canada, Cuba, and Puerto Rico had the right to govern themselves. Would that "Russianize Europe?"

If the other nations of Europe—Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Scandinavia, etc.—should want to come under the rule of the Czar or should adopt the Russian autocratic form of government and become despotisms, that would of course involve a Russianizing of Europe. But surely the removal of two foreign European flags from this continent and the substitution of free self and independent government—Cuba and Canada—would not Russianize Europe. It is an absurdity. Our claim is in no sense aggressive as against Europe, but defensive as to American nations. The English politician's statement is absurd from every point of view.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

Cables from London yesterday stated that American securities were "very weak" on the Stock Exchange there, with heavy selling. The same tone was reported from New York, and financial circles there were flurried with apprehensions that immense volumes of our securities would be sent back here for sale as one result of the President's message on the Venezuelan question. Of course the consequence of this would be a huge spur to the export movement of gold, and estimates were made that London dealers will draw on the New-Yorkers this week for not less than four million dollars of the yellow metal. This would reduce our Treasury reserve to about 65 millions, with the prospect of a still heavier drain in weeks to come.

There is another phase of the subject that demands attention. The recent rapid decrease of the reserve has rendered it necessary immediately to consider the issue of another sale of bonds, and this becomes all the more imperative if London investors are selling out their holdings of American securities. But the change in the foreign situation also threatens to lessen the market in which the bonds could be sold. So much of the three former issues as was not placed in London appears to have been little more than a seesaw between the New York banks and the Treasury, it being estimated that as much as 45 per cent of the gold received on the first two issues was withdrawn from the Treasury either before or after the payment of the gold for the bonds.

It is not probable that the selling of securities will amount to much during the next few weeks, as holders will begin to reflect that there are many things to be considered and much time to be spent in the investigation for the United States before war is declared if it be declared at all. But the bond question demands immediate solution. Another bond issue must be made before Congress meets again after adjournment over the holidays, and it is open to grave question if, with the narrowing market, "coin" bonds could be sold at par. Congress should rise to the sense of the gravity of the situation in this respect as it did in unanimously indorsing the attitude of the President in his latest message. It should give the administration full power to issue bonds specifically payable in gold, for the United States would be terribly hampered in the effort to maintain the Monroe doctrine if plunged into the throes of a horrible financial panic through precipitation to the free silver basis owing to inability to meet its engagements. Congress ought not to adjourn before doing this, though it should be necessary to spend the holidays in Washington instead of eating Christmas turkeys at home. It is a case in which holidays are of little consequence compared with the performance of an imperative public duty that admits not of delay.

THE EFFECT ON VENEZUELA.

The President's message and the favorable action of the House have been transmitted to Venezuela. Its Legislature about to assemble will stand solidly in support of both. Its Minister of Foreign Affairs has expressed to the American Minister at Caracas the thanks of President Crespo. The people of the Venezuelan capital have indulged in enthusiastic demonstrations and decorated the statue of Washington with American flags and floral wreaths. The President himself is preparing a personal letter of thanks to President Cleveland and in an interview says:

> The attitude of Venezuela and of her executive head upon the boundary question in Guiana will always be one of self-protection. The republic will uphold rights that properly may be regarded as hers at all hazards. President Cleveland and myself were both as one in losing and resigning power, and certainly it seems as if we were one in destiny and in action.

In another dispatch it is stated that Venezuela can raise an army of 150,000 men. All the dispatches from that republic go to show that if there have been any negotiations with Great Britain as to a boundary line there is no possibility now that Venezuela will concede the surrender of any of its territory. In case worst should come to worst this country would only have to send to Venezuela some good West Point officers and engineers, supply it with whatever it needs in the way of arms, and then send these officers to teach the Venezuelan troops how to use them. Thirty American officers would quadruple Venezuela's defensive power. In case of war England would find it could not cross the Schomburg line without employing more men than it well can spare. With our assistance its forces would be pushed back into the little strip of Guiana which it acquired from the Dutch, and it might lose even that. It is not a climate where the English army could operate to advantage. It would die off faster from malaria than England would want. It would soon be in a debilitated condition. With the Venezuelan army thoroughly organized and led by our officers England would soon be glad to take its last redcoat out of the Orinoco valley.

SUNDAY SALOONS IN NEW YORK.

There was a meeting in New York City on Monday in favor of the maintenance of the law closing liquor saloons on Sunday. Among the speakers was the Rev. Father Doyle of the Paulist Fathers. He read the following law of the Archdiocese of New York, which was enacted many years ago and reaffirmed a month ago:

> Let the observance of the Lord's day be frequently commended—and especially with fervent zeal let them [the priests]-prevent the opening of saloons on Sunday, and also the frequentation of the same on that day; because, from this very custom, so many evils arise.

There were in 1890 in number 537,000 church members or communicants in the City of New York. Of these 386,000 belonged to the Roman Catholic Church. Doubtless a large part of these are women, or children between the ages of 14 and 21. There ought, however, to be a hundred and twenty thousand male voters out of the 386,000 church members.

But it is very well understood that if the settlement of the Sunday saloon question were left to the 300,000 voters of New York City there would not be 50,000 votes, Protestant and Catholic, cast for the closing of the saloons all day Sunday. Therefore it is apparent either that the priests do not obey the law of the church, or that, great as their influence is in many ways, it is very slight when the liquor appetite of mankind is concerned. Of the 386,000 members of the Catholic Church in New York very few, either male or female, think it a crime to drink beer on Sundays.

When a secular law, reinforced by a spiritual law, cannot secure obedience, it is safe to conclude that the law is not a wise one for that particular locality, and that the people affected by it should be given a chance to repeal it, if they want to. That applies to New York City. If at some future time the Catholic Church can convince all its members that it is wrong to drink on Sunday, there may be votes enough to reënact the Sunday-closing law.

A SILLY ENGLISH NEWSPAPER QUESTION.

A London paper asks:

> What would the United States have said in 1848 if we, as an American power, had advanced the claim, based on this principle [the Monroe doctrine], to protect Mexico from a wantonly aggressive war by which President Cleveland's predecessors settled the Texan boundary dispute?

England is not an "American power." She is a European power occupying some American territory, a portion of it rightfully belonging to the United States, but feebly surrendered by the Polk administration. But, aside from that give away, the Monroe doctrine does not regulate the relations of American States to one another. It applies as between them all and European aggression on any of them.

The United States and Mexico had a boundary dispute half a century ago. They fought it out. This country won, and then paid Mexico for what territory she gave up. There have been several wars between South American States over their boundaries and other matters. But neither they nor the United States invoked the Monroe doctrine, for it did not apply in such cases.

It had no more application then than to the Franco-German war, or any of the other wars which have been waged in Europe and about which the United States has not concerned itself as a participant. It did not protest against the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany, or the partition of Africa among half a dozen European nations, or the slicing up of Asia. All those continents are outside its "sphere of influence" and the Monroe doctrine.

What it does say, however, is that "America is for Americans"; that no American Republic can be absorbed, in whole or in part, forcibly or by threats, by any European monarchy or power; and that American States will settle their own disputes with each other in their own way, without European interference, as European States settle theirs without American interference. They would resent it if attempted by American nations. They would say: "Why are you thrusting yourselves in where you do not belong and are not wanted? Europe is for Europeans to rule. Keep your hands in your own pockets." And so is America for Americans. Let Europeans mind their own business and keep their fingers out of the American pie.

NOTWITHSTANDING the prognostications of the Kentucky goosebone there may be warm times ahead. The Presidential backbone has gone into the indicating business.

ENGLAND has more ocean cables than the United States has. In case of war it will win nearly all the victories—at first.

TOO MANY powers have spoiled the Turkey.

WE do not wish to raise any unnecessary alarm, but Senator Cullom has bought a house in Washington.

LET not Col. Bob Ingersoll be too sure. The Christian Endeavorers have not given him up yet.

UNMOVED by the prevailing clamor and excitement Secretary Carlisle adheres firmly to the opinion that the income tax law was not only constitutional, but a good thing and ought to have been pushed along.

CHICAGO will go right ahead with its cotton exposition, notwithstanding.

"IF money can make a college great," says the Boston Globe, "the University of Chicago is going to be a buster." This is not expressed with the customary Bostonian elegance—but that's the kind of university it is going to be.

A REPORT of a duck race on State street yesterday proved to be a canard. Facilities for the race were not lacking, but the ducks did not start.

IF the country needed all this rain we have nothing to say, but why couldn't it have come during the camp-meeting season?

DIVESTING one's self entirely of prejudice and looking at the matter solely in the light of the best information obtainable it must be acknowledged that the dodo appears to have been a total failure.

BEFORE the matter goes any further it may not be amiss to invite attention to the fact that the Japanese do not call it hari-kari but hara-kiri, and they own all the patents on the word.

IN consequence of the excitement and confusion now upon the country there is little probability it will ever be found out what became of the $700,000 still missing from that Democratic campaign fund.

IF Grover Cleveland can form a definite idea of the probable course of A. Lincoln in such a case and will follow it closely he will not go far wrong.

THUS far there are no features in the Philadelphia strike that differentiate it from the ordinary strike, except that it is a little more violent. It began in the usual way and will end in the usual way.

THE Philadelphia strikers might possibly bring the obdurate street car magnates to terms by congregating about their offices and blowing fish horns, after the Philadelphia manner of celebrating New Year's eve.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Bloodthirsty.

"No, sir!" exclaimed the patriotic citizen who had been reading extracts from late English papers. "Not any roast beef for me this time, waiter! Bring me a Bull frog, rare!"

Double Insult.

"You're a crank and a theater dude!" shouted the fierce-looking man in the slouch hat. "That's what you are! You're a dandified Pingree!"

"I'm a potato masher, am I!" roared the other, lunging at him.

Resources of Journalism.

"I've got to have something to fill out this column with," said the foreman of the Spiketown blizzard, poking his head into the editorial sanctum. "That's all there is about it. I've run in all the dead ads and all the catch-lines and slugged everything out till there isn't even a piece of wood regiet left in the office, and I'm short yet half a dozen lines or more."

Whereupon Editor Clugston sat down and wrote as follows: "Owing to the crowded state of our columns this week we are compelled to omit several interesting communications now standing in type. Friends will please bear with us. Advertisers must be accommodated. Until the pressure on our columns has eased up correspondents will please write briefly and confine themselves to simple statements of fact."

PERSONALS.

Senator Cullom has bought the house in Washington formerly owned by Mr. Bayard.

W. D. Howells' one-act comedy, "A Dangerous Ruffian," is mildly damned by the London Times.

Gen. Charles Hamlin and his son, Charles E. Hamlin, are in Bangor, Me., collecting data for the biography of Hannibal Hamlin, which they are about to write.

William O. Bradley, the first Republican Governor of Kentucky, is not a dude. For years he has worn a soft white hat at all seasons of the year and never donned a frock coat until his inauguration as Governor. He is a good-natured, plain-spoken man, not especially fastidious in his tastes.

Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to the Court of St. James, is in New York saying a good word at the clubs occasionally for Mr. Cleveland as a third-term candidate.

Washington counts brilliant additions to its official and, incidentally, to its social forces this winter in the new Senator from Rhode Island, who is likely to dispute with Senator Hale his claim to be considered the Beau Brummell of the Senate, and Senator Elkins of West Virginia, whose wife, a daughter of ex-Senator Davis of Maryland, is practically a Washingtonian, having spent a large portion of her life in the capital.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll is the innocent cause of a lively dispute between the faculty and the students of the State University of Missouri at Columbia. Some time ago the senior law class decided to invite the Colonel to deliver an address at the next commencement. The faculty at once declared that the invitation must be recalled, as it would never do to have a man with Col. Ingersoll's views on religion thus recognized in an institution of the State. The class says that it will not recall the invitation, and the college is all torn up over the question.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Partisan Suspicions of Cleveland.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As the executive of the United States for six years Grover Cleveland has at all times taken the un-American side of questions on foreign relations. Like a tornado he now comes up and espouses the Monroe doctrine and asks a Republican Congress to empower him to appoint a commission at an expense of $100,000, or more, perhaps, to investigate and report.

[The rightful boundary line between the South American Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana, which is the proper thing to do under the Monroe doctrine.—Ed.]

That is about as much as will be accomplished so far as the United States Government is concerned.

In the meantime (with an indulgent public) his officeholders, who dare not make a move without first consulting the High Priest Grover, will gather up the fragments of Democracy and cement them together so that they will be able during the coming campaign to make a fair show and go before the people with empty theories and falsehoods, and possibly elect a Democratic President, thereby frustrating intended Republican legislation that the people are anxiously waiting for.

Campaign history proves that the Democratic party is always laying traps for the opposition to drop into, and they are fairly successful in the art. It behooves the Senate of the United States to examine Grover's band wagon before they jump into it.

A. V. JOHNSON.
7516 Coles avenue.

He Calls Down Von Holst on the Monroe Doctrine.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Who is Prof. Von Holst who has so much to say regarding President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan controversy?

His name would indicate that he is a gentleman of foreign birth and his sentiments as expressed in your valuable paper this morning should cause all Americans to blush with shame at his "presumptuous impudence," as he chooses to brand the attitude taken by our great and patriotic President, backed as he is by the almost unanimous voice of nearly 70,000,000 of American citizens.

It seems this "Prof." of international law would prefer to see Uncle Sam sit down quietly and permit England or any other foreign power to grab and appropriate any or all the American republics, and will he tell us what difference it makes whether or not it is done by extending boundary lines from time to time or by force of arms, marching into the field and dispossessing the rightful owners.

In a great institution of learning like the Chicago University is it not possible to employ instructors of well-known ability, who will teach our young men principles that are intended to advance the interests of America and not those of England, Germany, or Russia? Let such people as have a dislike for the Monroe doctrine and its results return to the countries whence they came and become the tools of monarchs who quietly bow their heads in so-called prayer while rivers of blood are permitted to flow from helpless women and children within a stone's throw of their thrones at the hands of the "unspeakable" Turkish demon. We should dispense with the services of such teachers and not undertake to educate our young men in questions of international law, but allow them to educate themselves, as did the immortal Lincoln, who if living today and occupying the office of President would without doubt take precisely the same noble and patriotic stand as has been taken by President Cleveland.

Let it be distinctly understood that we have no room for people who assert and take pains to publish their assertions that "England is perfectly right in the attitude it has taken in the matter" and denominate the President message as "the veriest sophistry."

Until President Cleveland gave the country this, his last, message I have never been one of his admirers, but this one act is enough to cause every true American to speak his name with a feeling of pride that we have an executive that dared to say that both North and South America are for Americans only. Thank God there are Americans enough to back up the position that has been taken.

E. C. AVERY.

SNAP SHOTS AT MESSAGE.

England must either back down or get her back up. Either suits us.—Kansas City Times.

Great mortality from heart failure may now be expected among the cuckoos.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

There is a bare possibility that Mr. Cleveland is not so popular in England at the present moment.—Cincinnati Tribune.

England is a great bulldozer, but Uncle Sam is altogether too good a poker player to be bluffed by any one.—Boston Globe.

Grover was a long time getting ready, but when he did he gave the lion's tail a good twist. What will he do when the lion roars?—St. Louis Star Sayings.

As to Johnny Bull and his big ships and his big guns, it will be recalled that it was predicted back in 1776 that they would be too much for us.—Washington Post.

Public sentiment has at last had its effect upon President Cleveland, and he has finally taken the stand that was demanded in behalf of the Monroe doctrine.—Peoria Transcript.

Uncle Sam to John Bull: "Hands off, old man! Quit trying to run over little Venezuela. She is our sister, and if necessary I will fight for her and her rights."—Nashville American.

It is entirely safe to guess that if Johnny Bull had been doing it himself he would not have selected Mr. Cleveland's Venezuelan message as a Christmas gift.—New York Advertiser.

If Mr. Cleveland desires to make a clean job of it he will now recall Ambassador Bayard from London and send Sir Julian Pauncefote about his business, because of his interference in our domestic affairs.—Cleveland Leader.

If Salisbury's international law is as lame as his grammar he is in a bad fix. In the President's message we find him quoted as follows: "No statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle." There is a queer kind of addition in this. Not one thing and not one man is nothing; and "nothing" takes a singular verb. In other words, not one and not one is not two, and this is something which no statesman should forget.—New York Sun.

CURRENT NOTES.

They are making whisky from beets, but that sounds as if the cart was before the horse.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Dr. Glade—"Do you know anybody who has a horse for sale?" Drover—"I reckon Hank Bitters has; I sold him one yesterday."—Truth.

Cumso—"As a general thing everybody is liberal at Christmas time." Cawker—"That is true. Nobody minces matters but the pie-builders."—Judge.

Crimsonbeak—"Are you going to the masquerade?" Yeast—"Yes; I expect to." "How are you going?" "Going broke." "That'll be no disguise."—Yonkers Statesman.

Poeticus—"Have you read Shakespeare's 'Love's Labor Lost?'" Cynicus—"No; but I've taken a girl to the theater, and had her talk to the man next her all through the show."—New York Herald.

"There'll be a big demand for the stuff as soon as the public hears of it," said the hopeful inventor. "What you got now?" "Fireproof whiskers for Sunday-school Santa Clauses."—Indianapolis Journal.

"How beauty," observed the Silk Worm, "grows on me." "Ah, yes!" rejoined the Ostrich, "I have noticed the same thing." The reader will doubtless shrewdly guess that they were speaking of one with whom clothes made the woman.—Detroit Tribune.

"Just as we arrived," the driver of the patrol-wagon testified, "the prisoner and some more of his gang were trying to drop Officer McGrath through the sewer manhole." "Sure," said Miss the Brute, "I didn't know there was any law against dropping a copper in the slot."—Indianapolis Journal.

ROYALTY RIDES A WHEEL

MANIA SPREADING TO ALL THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE.

Prince of Wales, Queen Regent of Spain, and the Emperor of Germany the Latest Enthusiastic Riders—The Czar of Russia Is Fond of the Exercise—Queen Victoria Does Not Approve of Bicycles, but Allows the Tricycle.

At the present rate there will soon not be a single crowned head in Europe exempt from the bicycle mania save Queen Victoria. The latest are the Prince of Wales, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Emperor of Germany. The Empress of Austria has taken to the wheel. King Alexander of Servia's performances on the bicycle excite the admiration even of professionals by reason of his endurance and speed.

The little King of Spain recently sustained an accident by a fall from his wheel. The Czar of Russia is an enthusiastic wheelman, as are also his huge cousin, Prince George of Greece, his uncle, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and his cousin Prince Christian, the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Denmark.

Both King Humbert and Queen Margherita ride. Even white-bearded and limping old King Leopold of Belgium rides a bicycle, and a year ago sustained two or three very severe falls.

The royal family of Great Britain are satisfied with tricycles. It has been generally believed that the daughters of the Princess of Wales used a lady's bicycle, and statements to that effect appeared in several of the British newspapers.

Queen Victoria, when she read this, commanded an official denial in the "Court Intelligence" of the metropolitan and provincial press, stating emphatically that "the daughters of the Princess of Wales have never at any time ridden bicycles."

It is to be hoped that the Queen will never set eyes on a photograph taken at Copenhagen, which shows the Princess of Wales herself seated on a tandem bicycle, her companion being her brother, King George of Greece.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Modern Ambassador.

Tommy—"Paw, what is an ambassador?"

Mr. Figg—"He is used chiefly as a chip which the other country knocks off when it wants to declare war."—Indianapolis Journal.

Menu for Friday.

BREAKFAST.

Boiled cereals with milk and sugar.
Apple pancake. Coffee.

LUNCH.

Tomato toast. Biscuits. Tea.

DINNER.

Bean soup. Fried fish. Potatoes with parsley sauce. Apple pie.

Bean soup without meat—Soak half a pint of dried white beans in cold water over night; three hours before serving drain and place the beans in a saucepan, cover with three pints cold water, set saucepan over the fire to boil. In the meantime place a saucepan with two tablespoonfuls fine chopped suet over the fire, add two fine-cut onions and one large grated carrot, stir and cook five minutes, then add it to the soup, add one-half cupful fine-cut celery, one teaspoonful salt and cook till tender; then press the soup through a sieve into another saucepan, return it to the fire, add a little milk or cream, and if too thick add some boiling water. Serve with toast cut into finger-long stripes.

Potatoes with parsley sauce—Peel, wash, and boil one quart potatoes with one quart water, add one tablespoonful salt. When done drain off the water, return the saucepan with potatoes to the fire again, cover and let them remain two minutes, then shake them up, put them into a hot dish and pour over the following sauce: Place a saucepan with one tablespoonful butter over the fire, add one-half tablespoonful flour, stir and cook a few minutes, add half a pint of milk, cook three minutes, add one tablespoonful fine-chopped parsley, pour the sauce over the potatoes and serve.

Apple jelly—Wash and cut into small pieces one-half peck of apples, either Baldwins or Greenings. Place them in a kettle, add sufficient water to nearly cover the apples and boil till done; then pour them into a bag made of cheesecloth, hang it up, place a bowl underneath, let it hang till all the liquid is drained out; return the liquid to the kettle, place it over the fire, and boil twenty minutes, without a cover, then measure, add for every pint of liquid one pound of sugar, and boil five minutes, then remove and fill the jelly into jars. This jelly can be made of the peel and core of apples the same way.

History.

"Have you always had that ridiculous gait?" asked the camel, superciliously.

"Ever since the fall of man," sighed the serpent. "At that time, however, I flatter myself that I got there with both feet."—Indianapolis Journal.

Jewels Bring Good Prices.

At the sale in Edinburg of the late Duchess of Roxburghe's jewels good prices were obtained, the following being the most important: Indian diamond ring, £78 15s.; tiara of diamonds, £540; necklace consisting of twenty-four clusters of diamonds, 300 guineas; earrings, 200 guineas; diamond pendant, 130 guineas; gold and blue snake bracelet with old Indian diamonds, 150 guineas; round pendant of diamonds, 300 guineas; bracelet and earrings, 270 guineas; pair of large diamond earrings, 430 guineas; diamond pendant, 175 guineas; diamond buckle, 200 guineas.—London Telegraph.

Common Affliction.

Thorne—"Miss Hummerly got a stage fright the other night."

Bramble—"So did the audience."—Boston Courier.

Gloves with Crests.

Gloves with crests on their backs are Parisian novelties. Mme. Réjane started them and the Duchess of Portland has taken them up. The idea is justified by antiquity, and is a revival rather than a novelty. But we cannot consider it admirable. To display your insignia on your hand seems as bad as to wear your heart upon your sleeve; and in these upsetting days, when

WITH UP-TO-DATE WOMEN

SECRET OF SUCCESS FOR WOMEN GOING INTO BUSINESS.

Letters Which Give Practical Suggestions—Because One Succeeds in a Special Work Is No Reason Another Will—Find Occupation Suited to Abilities and Pursue It with Energy and Thoroughness—One Succeeds with Her Face for Capital.

"What is the secret of success for the business woman?" is a question naturally arising from numerous communications of interested women sent to this department of THE TRIBUNE. These letters came in connection with hundreds of answers to the query, "How can a woman best embark in business on a capital of $100?" which has aroused universal interest among working women.

To tell a woman, probably an inexperienced woman, how to invest money, and to tell her how to succeed with that investment are two entirely different stories. It would be folly for a would-be self-supporting woman to indiscriminately follow any of the given suggestions. Because one woman has succeeded in a certain vocation is no sign another one may, though the success of one person always gives courage to the new beginner.

First of all, the aspirant for business success must determine the line of work for which she is particularly adapted, and then follow it with a perseverance and thoroughness that knows no failure.

Two letters which give valuable suggestions on this point are as follows:

"It seems to me if I had to make a living, having only $100 with which to begin, I would decide what I was best fitted for, and go ahead with all my might, taking unto myself a few solemn vows: First, not to be discouraged by obstacles or seeming failures; second, to borrow neither trouble nor money; third, to do with all my might everything my hands found to do.

"JANE ALLEN."

"A woman thrown upon her own resources with a capital of $100 would better choose some occupation that will bring into play the peculiar talents she may possess and spend her capital in fitting herself for that work. Such occupations as stenography, bookkeeping, dressmaking, millinery, nursing, and dairying may prove lucrative or otherwise, depending on abilities and industry. The necessary factors in business success are: First, adaptability; second, thoroughness. With these two qualifications any woman may succeed, no matter what her choice of work may be.

"MISS E. ELLIOTT."

Other letters contain interesting reference to young, inexperienced girls who do not possess even $100 and want to make a start in the world. One writer tells how a woman succeeded, though it might be a hazardous undertaking for another girl not peculiarly qualified for such a venture. It reads:

"I know a woman who started without money; she started with her face. The woman rented a machine to be paid for at the end of the month. She rented a room in the same way. At the close of the month she paid her rent and bought the machine on the installment plan. In less than three years she opened accounts at several places on State street, and her bills were from $200 to $400 a month. When I last heard of her she had from fifteen to twenty girls in her employ, having gained a reputation all over this State as an artistic dressmaker.

"MRS. MAY VAUGHT."

Let the woman with $100 and a knowledge of plain sewing learn from some good tailor how to cut and make boys' clothing. Secure a room in some good location and send out business cards stating you are prepared to make boys' suits from the cast-off garments of the older members of the family. This plan is not only practical in large cities, but there is not a good-sized town in which such an industry might not be made to pay, and in learning the work the apprentice would be paid a small sum for her work in the tailor shop.

MRS. MAJOR,
Ottumwa, Ia.

As my school closed a year ago last June I determined never to return to teaching if by any possible way I could make an honest living. Having $100 I bought fifty pigs, rented pasture, bought wire fence, crib, shed, and coughs, got our good-looking bachelor neighbor to fix it all, bought twenty-five bushels corn, running in debt but a few dollars.

Jan. 10 I sold $80 worth of hogs. March 1 I sold $75 worth, buying more at the same time. Altogether I have sold $300 worth and have over $200 left. I also added chickens to my work, also to my profit. Am now determined never to return to the schoolroom, expecting, in fact, to move over and settle at our neighbor's soon, pigs, chickens, schoolmarm, and all.

M. LEE.
Polo, Ill.

ENTERTAINED BY KLIO ASSOCIATION

Musical and Literary Program Given at Masonic Temple.

The Klio Association entertained in honor of the Portia club and the Presidents of various women's clubs at the Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon. Fully 300 women were present. The musical and literary program was as follows:

Organ solo.....Miss Mary Watt
Reading.....Mrs. Agnes Barker
Violin solo.....Mr. L. Nuremberger
Vocal solo.....Mrs. Phoebe Gray
Reading.....Miss Giselle D'Unger
Vocal solo.....Mr. Clarence Whitehill
Piano solo.....Mrs. H. H. Stoddard

The Klio Association is comparatively a new organization of women with a membership of 100. The officers are:

President—Mrs. Ida Woolley Morgan.
First Vice-President—Mrs. Mary E. Palmer.
Second Vice-President—Mrs. Hettie Morse.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Harriet Nourse.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Mary Mowbray.
Treasurer—Mrs. Mary Shumway.

MEETING OF WHITE-RIBBONERS.

Fourth District W. C. T. U. Women Discuss National Resolutions.

A conference of white-ribboners was held at Ravenswood yesterday under the auspices of the Fourth District W. C. T. U. The chief event of the morning session was a discussion of the national resolutions. The afternoon program included a paper on "The National Temperance Hospital," by Mrs. M. Inglehart, and a talk by Mrs. E. Stannard of the work accomplished by the Central Union. The officers of the Fourth District include:

President—Mrs. T. C. Reilly, Evanston.
Secretary—Mrs. Jennie Just, Waukegan.
Treasurer—Mrs. D. I. Thompson, Evanston.

Talk of Opening a Work Room.

Representatives of fifteen Jewish Women's clubs will confer with Dr. Philip Ayres, Chairman of the Bureau of Charities, this afternoon as to the advisability of opening a workroom for inexperienced working women. The meeting will be held at Sinai Temple, Twenty-first street and Indiana avenue, at 2:30 o'clock. There are thirty organizations of Jewish women in Chicago united in the Federation of Jewish Women's clubs, and most all of them are devoted to philanthropic work.

To Speak at Central Music Hall.

"Traffic in Girlhood" is the subject to be considered Monday noon at Central Music Hall. The speakers will be Miss Jessie Ackerman, known as the around-the-world W. C. T. U. traveler, and Mrs. Charlotte Edholm, Superintendent of Florence Crittenton Missions for the World's W. C. T. U.

Invites Miss Willard to Speak.

The National Council of Women of Canada will be held at Montreal in May. Miss Frances E. Willard has been invited by the Countess of Aberdeen to make an address before this representative body of women.

Republican Women's Meeting.

The Twelfth Ward Republican Woman's club will meet at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Capner, No. 1306 Jackson boulevard.

DROPS MAY PRODUCE DEATH.

Girl Uses Poison to Compel Her Employer to Love Her.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Mary Porter, a 21-year-old domestic, was arrested and charged with administering poison to Mrs. Porter in a cup of coffee. Porter, who is now lying at the point of death, says Mary told him she had put love drops in the coffee; that it would make him ill, and that when he recovered he would love her. Mary is 25 years of age and wealthy.

Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.

Christmas Doll Show.

Santa Claus and THE TRIBUNE have formed a combination to make this Christmas an unusually happy one. The old man who has for so many years been eagerly watched for by children has found of late Chicago is altogether too large for him to cover comfortably, and so was last year compelled to slight many of the poor little girls who have wanted dolls.

THE TRIBUNE has never intended to take the place of Santa Claus in Chicago, as might be supposed from the hundreds of letters received at the doll department, but is one of his chief assistants. The fund goes to the little girls this year, and in the form of dollies. No boys need apply.

Applications are received daily from charitable institutions which wish to send the girls in their care to Battery "D." It will be readily seen there is need of the doll fund and ample opportunity to do good by contributing to it.

Requests for Dolls.

The following requests were received yesterday:

"Chicago, Dec. 19.—Manager Tribune Doll Show: Will you kindly add to the list of institutions to be benefited by your delightful enterprise the Erring Woman's Refuge? We have some large babies and small children who would be wonderfully pleased with dolls. May we have two dozen? Hoping for favorable consideration and thanking you in advance, sincerely yours,

"MRS. L. B. DOUD, President.
"MRS. W. H. REID,
"MRS. JAMES H. GILBERT,
"MRS. A. A. DEVORE."

"Halsted Street Mission, Dec. 18.—Manager Tribune Doll Fund—Dear Sir: Could you send me 300 tickets for dolls for our mission? I will see they are carefully distributed among children who otherwise will have no Christmas. We have fully 600 little girls from the poorest people. Yours truly,

"D. J. HOTINE."

Owing to the demand on THE TRIBUNE fund from charitable institutions all over the city the request of Mr. Hotine could not be granted entirely and only 100 of these little tots can be given dolls on Christmas. Of course the request for two dozen tickets from the Woman's Refuge is granted.

Such requests from praiseworthy institutions are received every day and the number of tickets will be limited only by the size of the fund and the holding capacity of Battery "D."

Among the contributors to the doll fund who have shown a most commendable interest in the enterprise are the members of the Woodlawn Charity club. The club has already sent in thirty dolls to the fund, and now announces a "dollies" reception at the hall, No. 205 East Sixty-fourth street, Friday evening and Saturday afternoon for the benefit of the fund. The admission is 10 cents. A good program has been arranged for the event.

The Fund to Date.

The summary of the "Christmas fund" to date is as follows:

"The Tribune"	$100.00
Previously acknowledged	457.62
M. Allan Eddy	25
Alberta and Mary Boyd	1.00
Hope Sunington	50
Unknown Contributor	50
Total	$559.87

A trunk reached THE TRIBUNE yesterday containing ten dollies and an extensive wardrobe for them. The trunk and contents were contributed to the doll show collection by José, Manichen, Mathilda, Albert, and Marion Magnes, with the following note:

"Dear Tribune—These little dollies are from five little children from 8 years to 11 months old. The large trunk is from Henrietta, aged 8 years; the small one from Manichen, aged 3 years. We hope they will give some pleasure to some poor little children. It gives the litle ones a great deal of pleasure to send some of their own toys to those who have none. MRS. MAGNES,
No. 1922 Barry avenue.

Letters from Children.

A large number of dolls were added to THE TRIBUNE'S collection yesterday. With the money and dolls contributed were the following interesting letters:

"Dec. 19.—[Dear Mr. Editor.]—We send you a dollar to buy some poor child a doll, and hope she will be as happy with her doll as we are with ours.

"ALBERTA AND MARTHA BOYD."

"Chicago Tribune—Please accept this 'new woman' as an addition to your Christmas collection of dolls. The name which I have chosen for this young woman is that of one of the greatest benefactors of the working women of Chicago—Charlotte Holt. Hoping it may add joy to some little girl's Christmas, I remain, yours respectfully,

"NELLY TAYLOR, No. 352 Laurel avenue."

"Chicago Tribune—Please add this little, old-fashioned girl to your large family of dolls. I have dressed her as I was dressed fifty years ago and named her after my sister, Mary Sophia. Yours,

"MRS. T. WILT TAYLOR,
"No. 352 Laurel avenue."

"Chicago Tribune—Little Norman Blake is 5 years old today, and he wants to send this baby doll, which he has named Mabel, for you to give to some little girl for her Christmas present. He thinks that makes him a Santa Claus. His MAMMA,
"No. 7047 Wentworth avenue."

"Editor Tribune—Dear Sir: Kindly permit us to add our mite to your doll collection. We trust some little girl will be a happy recipient. Yours truly

"MILLINERY DEPT., Marshall Field & Co."

"No. 364 Ashland boulevard.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please accept this doll for some little girl, and I hope it will afford her some pleasure, which will also give pleasure to VIOLA AND ARTHUR KLEIN."

"No. 223 Dickey avenue.—[Chicago Tribune.]—Please call for eight little new women. I have dressed them in Turkish costume. This style would be good for children's school and play dress. I hope the dolls will bring as much pleasure to eight little hearts as it has given me to dress them. Yours respectfully, MRS. C. D. NEWELL."

Call to Textile Manufacturers.

George L. Bowen, President of the Textile Manufacturers' Association of the South and West, has called a meeting of the association in Chicago on Jan. 14 for the purpose of deciding on the association's position in recommending legislation calculated to relieve the financial stringency. The association numbers 1,200 manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, operating 2,000,000 spindles and 1,000 sets of wool cards.

Buck & Rayner's delicious Mars Cologne. Chicago's favorite gift. State and Madison.

What Society Really Is

BY MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY

One of Mrs. Whitney's charmingly familiar "letters" to girls, telling them of society: its fabric, uses and benefits. In the Christmas issue of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

10 Cents: On Every News-stand

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"FRAT" SOCIETIES ARE RECOGNIZED.

Faculty of Chicago University Issues a Code of Regulations.

Fraternities at the University of Chicago have received official recognition. The following code of regulations for their control has been drawn up by the faculty and ratified by the Board of Trustees:

"Each organization will appoint a representative, who shall be the official medium of communication with the university authorities.

"Eligibility to membership will be subject to such restrictions as may be required by the council.

"Any organization which may be disapproved by the council shall cease to exist. The council will at any time have the right to disapprove of any existing or proposed organization.

"Such organizations as may occupy distinct buildings or rooms as residences shall be organized as university houses under the general rules governing such houses."

A still later action of the faculty and Board of Trustees will be announced officially today. Officers of the university will now be allowed to reside in "houses." Heretofore the letter of the law has admitted only students to such residence. A "house" may now, under the new régime, select, with the approval of the councilor, one or more persons not directly connected with the university to act as patrons or patronesses. Every group of six or more students living together in an organization outside of the quadrangles shall be organized as a "house" and be subject to the general rules, with such modifications as may be determined by the university council.

Dr. Harper said: "I want my own personal attitude toward fraternities to be understood once and for all. I wish to cooperate with the fraternities. I believe they are a good thing, and they have my utmost sympathy. I am glad I may now officially express my opinion."

An ultimatum has been issued by the Board of Physical Culture and Athletics that all unclassified students entering the university with five or more credits shall come under the regular rules of work in the gymnasium:

If a student have ten or more absences in the courses in physical culture no credit is to be allowed him for the work; if he have five to ten absences he is to receive one-half credit for the work.

Colonial War Officers.

At the general court of the Society of Colonial Wars, held at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday, officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: Governor, Edward McKinstry Teall; Deputy-Governor, Samuel Eberly Gross; Lieutenant-Governor, Lyman Dresser Hammond; Secretary, Seymour Morris; Deputy-Secretary, William Ruggles Tucker; Treasurer, Frank Eugene Spooner; Registrar, John Smith Sargent; Historian, Edward Milton Adams; Chancellor, Judge Frank Baker; Chaplain, the Rev. James Gibson Johnson, D. D.

MOTHERS OF NOTED MEN—ROSWELL P. FLOWER'S MOTHER.

Few women have made a bigger average success of a big family than Mrs. Flower made of hers. When Roswell was born she was 31 years old. It will be noted that successful sons often have mothers past the earliest years of married life. Her maiden name was Mary N. Boyle. She was left a widow with eight young children. And she did not have a fortune. Mark how well she succeeded. She moved to Theresa, N. Y., and while she was bringing up the eight children she managed a big carding business. Her son George became Mayor of Watertown, N. Y.; her son Orville was a prominent physician in the West; John D. and Anson R., two other sons, are bankers in this city, and every one knows of Roswell P.'s success. Mrs. Flower's maxim was: "Always do your duty."—New York World.

A DAINTY SET OF LITTLE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

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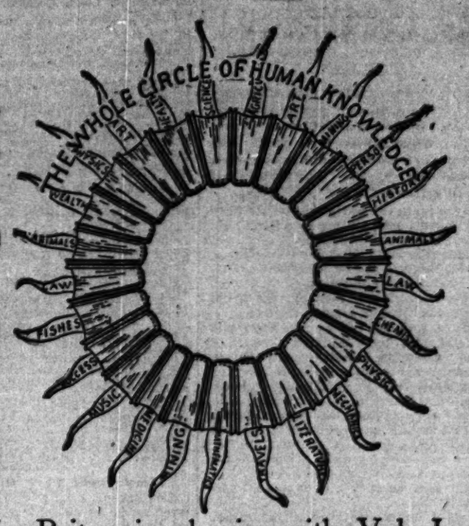

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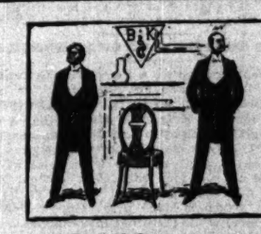

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between gentlemen need not lead to a quarrel, but there are differences between good and bad sorts of Clothing that are simply irreconcilable. We are doing all we can in the interest of good clothes to widen the differences, to make more and more apparent to the man who would dress well and becomingly and economically the advantages of our store, our methods of business, and above all the garments of our own manufacture.

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☆ All answers must be in The Tribune office before January 1, 1896 . . . . .

THE TRIBUNE reserves the right to print any list of words that may not take the prize, although it will for its own reasons print comparatively few of them, and only those which have a high order of merit.

The list submitted must be arranged for convenience in alphabetical order.

The prize winner will be announced in the issue of Sunday, Jan. 12, 1896.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE - - ONLY ONE CENT

JUMPS ON A MAN'S FACE.

HIGGINS, THE WORLD'S CHAMPION, GIVES A PRIVATE EXHIBITION.

Marvelous Feats at All Styles of Jumping in the Chicago Athletic Association Gymnasium—Clears Four Chairs and Rings Bell with His Feet Before He Strikes Terra Firma—Champion Holds a Number of World's Records.

"If any man in the party will let me have an open-faced watch I'll jump on it without breaking the crystal," said John Higgins of Blackburn, England, champion jumper of the world, in the Chicago Athletic Association's gymnasium yesterday afternoon. There were only a few men present to see the champion give a private exhibition of his abilities, and not being acquainted with the Englishman, nor his jumping tricks, he had some difficulty in getting a timepiece. After making all sorts of promises and guaranteeing to pay all damages should there be any, Harry Cornish acceded to his demands. Higgins took the watch, laid it face up on a chair, stepped back about four feet, and was preparing to jump on the watch, when Cornish said, "You are not going to jump on my watch, are you?"

"That's just what I intend to do," said Higgins.

"Not if I know anything about it you won't," replied Cornish, and taking the watch from the chair replaced it in his pocket.

It took Higgins quite a little time to convince Harry that he would not injure his timepiece before the athletic manager would let him have it. Taking the watch again, the Englishman placed it on the chair as before, stepped back about four feet, jumped up and at the watch, touching it lightly as he passed over it, and handed it back to Cornish without a scratch. The trick was liberally applauded, and before the spectators had recovered from their surprise Higgins asked some one to loan him a face. This, of course, nobody would do, but a face was borrowed from among the help, placed on the chair as was the watch in the first trick, but the man that owned the face weakened when he saw Higgins getting ready to jump on it.

His face, however, was pressed into service again, and the champion jumped on and off it, as he did on the watch, without injuring it. In fact he touched it so lightly that he barely left a mark of dust on the man's face. These, however, were only two of the remarkable feats he performed.

He jumped in and out of a pan of water barely wetting the soles of his shoes, leaped over four chairs, pressed a button, which rang a bell, on the last chair, before alighting on the floor; jumped over twelve chairs placed twelve feet apart, covered forty odd feet in a hop, step, and jump; and executed a number of other difficult feats too numerous to mention. One of Higgins' neatest tricks is to jump over a basket of eggs, touching the latter with both feet on his journey without breaking any of them.

The champion was born at Blackburn, England, 23 years ago, and holds the following world's records: Standing broad jump, 14 feet 11½ inches; two jumps, 28 feet 6 inches; three jumps, 42 feet 2 inches; two hops and a jump, 38 feet; one hop and jump, 25 feet 3 inches; stand hop, two strides, and jump, 48 feet 6 inches; three strides and jump, 45 feet 4½ inches; stand hop, stride cross, and jump, 52 feet 6 inches; two back jumps, 20 feet 7½ inches; four hops and jump, 58 feet. He defeated Joe Darby by over two feet for the championship of the world in a standing hop, two strides, and jump, Higgins clearing 40 feet 8½ inches at his first trial, and the best Darby could do was 44 feet 8 inches in three trials. In his match with John P. Watson, champion of Canada, he cleared the remarkable distance of 48 feet 6 inches in a standing hop, two steps, and a jump, breaking all former records 39 inches. Higgins stands 5 feet 3¾ inches in height, and weighs 142 pounds in his street clothes. He uses 21½-pound dumbbells in standing jumps and lighter ones in running and high jumping.

MACK WANTS PITCHER M'CREARY.

McCloskey Determined to Keep Him—Also Wants Miller.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Aside from one or two deals that Manager McCloskey of the local team has been making he has a profusion of pitchers and infielders, and the season will probably be under headway before it is determined what men will be retained. In the pitching department the club has Cunningham, Inks, McCreary, McDermott, McFarland, Weyhing, Herman, and Hill, but not more than four or five of these will be retained. Manager Mack of Pittsburg is said to have offered $2,500 for McCreary, while Baltimore wanted to exchange Carey and Pitcher Clarkson for McDermott. Manager McCloskey, however, is fully determined that McCreary will not go. The New York club, it is said, has a liking for Inks, and has offered Pitcher German for him.

The publication that Catcher Buckley and $500 had been paid for Brouthers was erroneous. When the deal was first proposed the Philadelphia club offered Buckley in exchange for Brouthers or a cash consideration for him. The latter offer was accepted, and a check for the amount received.

McCloskey has a deal on for Catcher Miller, and in case he is secured will use him as a utility man. It is McCloskey's idea to play Miller in as many games as possible, to get the advantage of his stick work. The club has for catchers Warner and Spies, but that department will be strengthened before the season opens. Cassidy will play first base, and O'Brien will cover second, and again Captain the team. Regarding the position of shortstop and third baseman the club has seven men from whom to make a selection, as follows: Eustace, Shannon, Hassamaer, Ellis, Morrison, Donnely, and Hutchinson.

Fred Clarke will cover left field, McFarland will play center, and Holmes right.

SETBACK FOR THE BALL TEAM.

University Board Wants to Steer Clear of Professionalism.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The University Board of Control of Athletics, by a vote of 5 to 3, has forbidden the baseball team to make an Eastern trip next spring, although plans for one had been made and a date with Yale secured. The reason for this action, it is suspected, has something to do with the matter of professionalism which the board has been considering, they being determined there shall be no charges against the baseball team as were made against the football team.

DUBUQUE MAY BE IN THE CIRCUIT.

Can Get the Franchise with the Proper Guarantee.

President T. J. Hickey of the Western Baseball Association was here today to invite Dubuque into the association. He offers the Omaha franchise, for the reason that the Western League has a franchise in that city and thinks Omaha will hardly support both. Dubuque can get the franchise if it puts up the proper guarantee, which is an attendance of 500 at each game. Burlington is also a competitor, but Dubuque is preferred.

CHRISTMAS MONEY FOR THE TALENT

Pick the Majority of Events at Alexander Island—Race Results.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—Brizzle at 5 to 1 was the longest shot to win at Alexander Island today. The summaries:

First race, selling, ¼ mile—Wheelcoal, 110 pounds (Washburn), 2 to 1, won; Drumstick, 110 (Asburn), 12 to 1, second; Benefactor, 110 (McDermott), 6 to 5, third. Time, :50½. Nobby, Monitoress, Della M., Prosper, Brogan, The Snake, Cashmere, and Job also ran.

Second race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Perfidy, 105 pounds (McDermott), 4 to 5, won; Torrendale, 106 (Neary), 6 to 1, second; Pennbrook, 103 (Coulter), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¼. Crescent, Mid Rose, Nestor, and Henrade also ran.

Third race, 1 mile—Brigale, 112 pounds (Dorsey), 6 to 1, won; Brooklyn, 109 (A. Moore), 4 to 1, second; Billy Boy, 112 (Stansbury), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:48. Rosalea, Remorse, George Dixon, Elizabeth, and Dr. Helmuth also ran.

Fourth race, selling, 5 furlongs—Fagin, 119 pounds (Pittsinmont), 2 to 5, won; Nantucket, 92 (Garner), 10 to 1, second; Pran R., Hart, 119 (Washburn), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼. Jersey, St. Lawrence, Ike, and Columbus also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Too Much Johnson, 94 pounds (Manlove), 3 to 5, won; Marguerite II., 102 (Nelson), 10 to 1, second; Venusberg, 108 (Alford), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¼. Lee Prentis, Dr. Reed, Minnie C., Top Gallant, Tombstone, The Clown, Stringfellow, Humming Bird, and Duke of Fief also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Yelkcrie, 98 pounds (Asburn), 11 to 5, won; Vest, 95 (Manlove), 6 to 5, second; Dog Rose, 101 (Coulter), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:28¾. Bird, Ella Green, Hazel, Kat Cross, Conners, and Juliet also ran.

At New Orleans.

First race, selling, 7½ furlongs—Hibernia Queen, 96 pounds (Caywood), 6 to 5, won; Queen Bess, 98 (J. Murphy), 2 to 1, second; Invader, 108 (Mason), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:35¾. G. B. Cox, Lizzie Hayden, Dr. Parks, Chorus, Bill Arp, and Hayle also ran.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Lafayette, 95 pounds (Caywood), 3 to 1, won; Tom Kelly, 98 (Mason), 4 to 1, second; Bob Ingalls, 98 (Hothersall), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¾. Valet, Void, Frankie D., The Rook, Old Dominion, and Gov. Hill also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, 7½ furlongs—Jim Flood, 100 pounds (D. Davis), 6 to 5, won; Squire G., 94 (J. Higgins), 9 to 2, second; Gladiola, 94 (Hothersall), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:35¾. Haroldine, Onalaska, Nero, Fritzie, and John Irwin also ran.

Fifth race, 7½ furlongs—Fen Spring, 104 pounds (Hart), 4 to 1, won; Chenoa, 111 (Tabor), 7 to 1, second; Simrock, 101 (Burrell), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:40. Liberty Bell, Lulu T., Hannon, Zaldivar, Alto June, Arveline, and Willis also ran.

Pooling on New Orleans Races.

First race—Miss Young, $10; Maj. McLaughlin, $6; Little Billy, $5; King Michael, $4; Souvenir, Linnette, $3 each; field, $4.

Second race—Donation, $15; Ban Johnson, $6; Equinox, Ferryman II., $5 each; Otho, $4; Whisper, Favorite, $3 each; Billy Grove, Merry Nell, Sir Archer, $2 each.

Third race—No pooling.

Fourth race—Squire G., $10; Lagniappe, $8; Nikita, $6; Cass, field, $5 each.

Fifth race—Domingo, $10; Mollie B., Longbrook, $6 each; Anna McNairy, $4; field, $5.

At San Francisco.

First race, 1 mile—Minnie Cee won; Ike L., second; Fi Fi, third. Time, 1:50¼.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Doubtful won; Caliente, second; Walter J., third. Time, 1:19½.

Third race, 1 mile—Mary S. won; Montalvo, second; Gallant, third. Time, 1:47¾.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—Sir Play won; Can't Dance, second; Potentate, third. Time, 1:17.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Montana won; imp. Evy, second; Sligo, third. Time, 1:18¾.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, gentlemen riders, Owners' Handicap—Ferrier won; Service, second; Philomena, third. Time, 1:24½.

Important Turf Meeting Call.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 19.—A call was issued today by Catesby Woodford, President of the Race Horse Owners' and Trainers' Association, for a general mass-meeting of turfmen at Lexington Dec. 28.

FOR A THREE-MILE SKATING RACE.

Norwegian-American Skating Club Is Ready to Receive Entries.

The Norwegian-American Skating club is receiving entries for a three-mile skating race, to be held under its auspices on the north pond in Lincoln Park, providing there is ice, on Sunday, Dec. 29. Among those who will participate in the contest are S. Haisaby, amateur champion of the Northwest; John Langley, champion of Chicago, and John Lawson, the "Terrible Swede." Preparations for a grand banquet, to be held at Freistad's Hall, California and North Avenues, on New Year's eve is now being made.

HOCKEY GAME RESULTS IN A TIE.

Will Decide the Question of Supremacy Later On.

The first hockey game of the season was played at Tattersall's last evening between the C. A. A. and Tattersall's teams. The game abounded in beautiful and scientific plays and was cheered to the echo by the crowd present, which was fairly large considering the weather. The game resulted in a tie, the score being two goals apiece. The tie will be played off in the near future. Parkyn and Warham scored for the C. A. A., while Hill and Miller did the needful for the Tattersall team.

Wagner Outbowls Fowler.

George Wagner and Dr. W. F. Fowler played a series of games at five back in the Chicago Athletic Association bowling tournament yesterday, the former winning the majority of games. The score:

						Total.
Wagner	42	60	53	44	58	—227
Fowler [hdp. 5]	39	36	39	45	43	—202

Pillsbury and Lasker Win.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 19.—Pillsbury [white] beat Tschigorin [black] in a queen's gambit declined, after 55 moves. Lasker [black] beat Steinitz [white] in a queen's gambit declined after forty moves. The score to date follows: Lasker, won three, lost one; Pillsbury, won three, lost one; Steinitz, won one, lost three; Tschigorin, won one, lost three.

Thinks He Knows All About It.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19.—Prof. H. T. Corey, manager of the Missouri State University football team, states that although the contracts had not yet been signed, it was practically settled that the "Tigers" will play with the Yale team in New York on Nov. 16, 1896. Thorne, who captained Yale this year, will coach the Tigers in 1896.

For the State Championship.

The Muncie Union and the Caledonia football teams will play for the championship of Indiana at Muncie, Ind., Christmas day. Should the former club win it will play the Shamrock Association club of Cincinnati, O., for the championship of that State on New Year's day.

Settled in the Seventh Round.

Massillon, O., Dec. 19.—A prize fight between Michael Burns and Richard Ashton for a purse of $200 took place at Sherodsville at an early hour this morning. Ashton had the best of it from the start and knocked Burns out in the seventh round.

C. A. A. Boxing Championships.

Manager Harry Cornish has received thirty-three entries for the boxing championships to be held under the auspices of the Chicago Athletic Association. The preliminary bouts, should there be any, will be held tonight and the finals tomorrow night.

Lord Dunraven Coming.

London, Dec. 19.—Lord Dunraven has been advised, since the Venezuelan controversy has arisen, not to make the trip to America, lest he be subjected to personal ill-treatment from excited New York patriots. His Lordship will make the trip, however, and bring Mr. Askwith, his counsel, with him.

C. A. A. Tournament Games.

Norris [scratch] defeated Schmitt [handicap 100] by 300 to 173, and Wrenn [handicap 150] won from Clark [handicap 130] by 300 to 293 in the C. A. A. billiard tourney yesterday. In the pool tournament at the same place Drake beat Mackay 100 to 74.

Win by Three Points Only.

The twenty-fifth game of the team tournament at three-cushion carroms was played last night at Mussey's and resulted in a victory for Williams and Carpenter, who defeated Emmet and Charles by 50 to 47.

Tonight John Matthews and Capt. Logan will play Henry George and C. S. Hamlen.

Charley Wins Both Games.

Charley Schaefer defeated Ed Helm in their second game at three cushions last night by 50 to 44. Both games were for $25 each. Jake Schaefer averaged nearly thirty in his 300 point 14-inch balk line game with Thatcher.

Matched to Play Pool for a Stake.

J. Harvey, Louis Bensinger's roomkeeper, and C. F. Weed were matched yesterday to play a 150-point game of pool for $50 a side, game to take place next Tuesday night.

Mr. Shortall Explains.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—A paragraph appeared in one of the morning papers which seems to call for some correction. The ambulance for the removal of disabled animals, owned by the society, is held subject to the call of the public without charge. It is a costly vehicle, and has been in almost constant use for many years, returned often to us after this free use in a damaged condition, but always repaired and kept in condition at our expense. It is intended that before the ambulance shall be taken for use the method of operating it shall be explained to the applicant by some person, generally one of those paid for its custody. The society has not means enough to furnish horses for use in the ambulance, and it is supposed any person needing it will not only be able but glad to furnish horses to draw it. Where extreme poverty has existed individual members of the society have often at their own charge contributed that use. So much for general information. Concerning the case reported yesterday there seems to be a discrepancy as regarding the time. It reads that after the horse "had writhed in agony on the muddy street for two hours the ambulance from the Humane Society arrived, and half an hour later took the poor beast away." Then it goes on to say that "the accident happened shortly after 11 o'clock." The ambulance was then "hauled up to Dearborn and Madison streets, arriving there at 12 o'clock."

JOHN G. SHORTALL.

An Innovation in Travel.

On and after Dec. 15 the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will place buffet cars on their trains between Chicago and Danville, in which meals will be served à la carte. This adds another convenience to the excellent service of this line.

C. K. ADAMS MAY RESIGN

ACTION MAY RESULT FROM STATE TEACHERS' UNFRIENDLINESS.

President of Wisconsin University Objects to This Hostile Attitude from People He Thinks Should Be Friends of the Institution—Committee Appointed to Investigate the Charges Brought by Pederson and Rowe—Professor's Side of It.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—It is currently rumored that President C. K. Adams of the State University will resign if some of the teachers of the State persist in their present attitude of hostility toward the university.

This unfriendliness is being intensified by some educational journals of the State and by certain normal school professors who have always evinced a strong dislike for the university. An effort is now being made to bring the matter before the State Teachers' meeting to be held in Milwaukee next week.

Statistics will be compiled showing what percentage of children graduating from schools in the State enter the university and what percentage go to other educational institutions. If the percentage is either too high or too low in comparison with other States then there will be an attempt to find a reason for it.

The Rev. Mr. Rowe of Lancaster recently made sensational charges against the professors of the university. In substance he said some of the professors were addicted to strong drink and appeared before classes in an intoxicated condition. It is reported he made a statement of this nature from the pulpit. To investigate the charges made by this minister and those made by Oscar E. Pederson, Superintendent of Schools of Winnebago County, ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild, President of the Board of Visitors, has appointed the following committee:

R. H. Halsey, Superintendent of Schools of Oshkosh, Chairman; Horace Rublee, editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel; Mrs. Mary Walmsley of Eau Claire, B. K. Miller of Milwaukee, and Prof. George W. Beck of Platteville.

Pederson's action in bringing charges against the university is liable to involve some of his friends. Supporters of President Adams are inquiring what right the State Department of Public Instruction at the capital has to be hostile to the university and why one of the employés there aided Pederson in formulating his charges. Furthermore it is asked why it is that Pederson was allowed to work in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction on Sunday.

It is understood Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Chairman of the Board of Visitors, who appointed the committee of investigation, was wroth when he heard Pederson passed much of his time on Sunday in the State Superintendent's office. The General is close to the Governor and some one is likely to be severely reprimanded for allowing Pederson access to the Superintendent's department on Sunday. The General says he believes Pederson's charges will not amount to much.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I understand that in a dispatch dated from this city yesterday or the day before, in speaking of Mr. Pederson's attack on the State University your correspondent quoted me as saying "that the books of the Secretary of the Board of Regents have not been audited properly in nine years." I said nothing of the kind and know absolutely nothing about the books kept by the Secretary. What I did say in regard to the affairs of the university had nothing to do with bookkeeping. HENRY SANFORD.

WAR ON FREE DINNERS IN ST. PAUL.

Restaurant-Keepers Want the Donation Habit Stopped.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The new woman, especially of the church variety, has struck a novel obstacle in this city. For some time women have been in the habit of giving down-town dinners in aid of this and that church. They have secured buildings rent free for the purpose, also donations of provisions from grocers, butchers, etc.

The restaurant-keepers have begun a crusade against these dinners, and the following petition is being circulated and numerously signed:

"To the grocers, meat dealers, and commission merchants of St. Paul: We, the undersigned proprietors of the various restaurants of St. Paul, respectfully request and ask of you the above named who have heretofore made donations to the various churches and church affairs of this city, who give dinners and meals to the public for pay, that you hereafter refuse any and all such requests for donations for the reason that the same is detrimental to our business, and for the further reason that so much of your regular business is diminished thereby.

"We respectfully submit that the restaurants of this city are liberal patrons of the grocers, meat dealers, and commission merchants, and unless free gifts and donations are refused to the parties aforesaid we shall be obliged to get our supplies outside St. Paul."

One of the restauranteurs said today, speaking for the whole guild:

"When a church dinner is held in the vicinity of my place it means the loss to me of from thirty to forty customers per day."

FIVE TRAPMS HOLD UP PASSENGERS

Traveling Man on a Fort Wayne Train Receives Severe Cuts.

Muncie, Ind., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Five men made a desperate attempt north of Montpelier tonight to hold up passengers on a Fort Wayne train. The train stopped at the water tank to take water and as it pulled out the men boarded it and quickly went into the smoker.

One seized a large grip belonging to a drummer, while the other four started to do the same with other satchels. The drummer sprang to his feet and grappled with the man and a fierce fight ensued.

Not until the conductor and trainmen appeared with drawn revolvers did the men desist. They all jumped from the train and escaped. The drummer, who refuses to disclose his identity, received bad cuts in the right hand and came here to have his wounds dressed.

CALMLY CUTS HIS JUGULAR VEIN.

Dr. Joseph E. Johnston, After Trying to Conceal His Identity, Suicides.

Hammond, Ind., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—"Notwithstanding the fact that I have been robbed of $16, or else it was lost here, whoever gets it can bury me, for this is an act of my own, long contemplated."

These are the words Dr. Joseph E. Johnston wrote on his shirt cuff. Then, taking a double-edged scalpel from his surgical case, he turned to the mirror and severed the jugular vein, bleeding to death.

Dr. Johnston came to this city Tuesday morning from Chicago after a spree of four weeks' duration. His sister, Miss Anna Johnston of Alaska, W. Va., has been notified and will take charge of the body.

Chicago Man Receives Degree of D. D.

Alliance, O., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Mount Union College the degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. Charles E. Mandeville of Chicago.

TALKING OF CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM.

City Officials Studying to Save Money on Street Cleaning.

For a long time Mayor Swift, Ald. Madden, and the Council Finance Committee have been discussing the proposition whether it would not be better for the city to sweep its streets rather than let the job out to a contractor.

They have the matter under consideration now, and it is probable some action will be taken looking to a solution of it before the annual appropriations are made. Arguments claiming contractors would not want the work if they could not make good profits out of it and showing wherein money could be saved to the city in several ways, were the system changed, are advanced.

The Department of Public Works has been asked to prepare statements showing what the cost of street sweeping has heretofore been and investigations are being made in the Streets and Alleys Bureau with a view to ascertaining what advantages might be gained by the city taking charge of the work. It is said that machines of the latest invention and capable of giving much better service than those now in use can be purchased at such prices as will pay the city to invest. Data is being collected as to the systems employed and the costs in other cities.

HAMILTON COLLEGE ALUMNI BANQUET

Tenth Annual Meeting Held in Union League Club-Rooms.

Hamilton College alumni from all over the west gathered at the Union League club last night to attend their tenth annual banquet. President M. Woolsey Stryker of Hamilton College was the guest of honor, and responded to the toast, "Our Alma Mater." College songs were sung and college toasts responded to with a spirit which showed the love of "Dear old Hamilton" had not died in the hearts of men who graduated in 1850 or earlier.

The toasts and those who responded to them were:

"Alma Mater".....President M. Woolsey Stryker
"Hamilton College and Indiana".....Judge D. P. Baldwin of Logansport
"A. B.'s as M. D.'s".....Edward J. Holmes, M. D.
"Hamilton and Chicago".....Frank S. Weigley
"Hamilton—First in the Hearts of Her Children".....The Rev. Amos A. Kiehle of Milwaukee

The following officers of the Alumni Association were elected:

President—J. D. Carskaddan.
Vice-Presidents—J. J. Tunnicliff, A. W. Newman, Frank S. Weigley, Daniel Goodwin.
Secretary—Henry D. Ames.
Treasurer—Charles G. Arnold.

Those present were:

M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., LL. D.
William V. Moss,
Horatio C. Burchard,
J. D. Carskaddan,
Breese J. Stevens,
Judge D. P. Baldwin,
Thomas D. Catlin,
Judge A. W. Newman,
Mayor John J. Tunnicliff,
Prof. William Jenkins,
A. P. Kent,
The Rev. A. A. Kiehle,
Howard P. Eells,
The Rev. Edwin Middleton,
The Rev. James L. Countermine,
The Rev. George E. Young,
Judge Henry G. Miller,
George W. Newcomb,
Penoyer L. Sherman,
Daniel Goodwin,
Franklin H. Head,
Edward L. Holmes, M. D.,
Charles M. Fay,
Alex. C. Soper,
Henry T. Glover,
Otis R. Glover,
Roswell Miller,
William S. Young,
Louis Boisot Jr.,
Henry D. Ames,
The Rev. Granville R. Pike,
Charles C. Arnold,
J. Platt Underwood,
Dr. A. H. Champlin,
Alex. C. Soper Jr.,
Charles Linderman.

EAST JACKSON STREET PETITION IN

Document Is Finally Filed in the City Clerk's Office.

The much-talked-of frontage petition of the Central Electric railway company for East Jackson street has finally been filed with the City Clerk. The signatures on it, together with the number of feet signed for by each, are:

	Feet.
L. G. Smith, Lot 17, Block 22	50
Medinah Temple, by Samuel P. Pope	110
Perry Hannah, Lot 10, Block 6	72
Great Northern Hotel and Theater company, by Alex. Davidson, President	100
Great Northern Hotel company, by John A. Davidson, Vice-President	100
Northwestern University, by R. D. Sheppard, business agent	186
P. C. Brooks and S. L. Brooks, by Owen F. Aldis, attorney in fact	67
Charles Counselman, the Counselman Block	58
Edward Grace, Grace's Hotel	103
Mary E. Blatchford, by Paul Blatchford, attorney in fact, Lot 1, Block 7	62
Estate of W. S. Johnson, by W. J. Tehan, trustee, Lot 10, Block 13	50
W. J. Tehan, Emily Fall, and Cornelia Tehan, by W. J. Tehan, attorney, W. ½ Lot 11, Block 88	25
Steger Piano company, northwest corner Wabash avenue and Jackson street, by J. V. Steger	120
Jonathan Clark, by C. Patterson, Lot 61, Block 98	100
Western Union Telegraph company, by R. C. Clowry	217
Henry Parish, Osgood Welsh, Frederick Dobbs Tappen, trustees, by George H. Taylor, agent, Nos. 165 to 173	100
M. B. Bailey, Custodian United States Government Building	325
Grand View Hotel company, by F. S. Bangs, President	180
Charles Fay, Lot 12, Block 83	32
Cyrus H. McCormick Jr., trustee for Mary V. McCormick, part of Lot 1, Block 84	134
Henry E. Durand, by B. W. Thomas, agent, Lot 9, Block 83	50
Edwin L. Brand, Nos. 73 and 75 Jackson street	50

The total is 2,204 feet. As the total frontage between Michigan avenue and the river is 5,253 feet, it requires 2,628 to give a majority.

Mr. Willits said additional frontage either had been or would be filed. If it has been there appeared to be no record of that fact about the Clerk's office.

SOME THINK FERRIS WAS MURDERED

Family Far from Pleased with Coroner's Verdict of Suicide.

A verdict of self-destruction and death caused by the shock and injuries received by being run over by a train was ordered by the Coroner's jury yesterday afternoon at the inquest held over the body of William J. Ferris, who was found dead at the Thirty-first street station of the Illinois Central railroad late on Wednesday evening.

John H. Ferris, the father of the dead man, testified that he had left his son at the Troy restaurant, No. 118 Randolph street, at 6:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and that at that time the latter was in the best of moods, and said that he would shortly follow his father to their home at No. 4564 Oakenwald avenue. He also said that his son was not addicted to drinking, and had shown no signs of despondency or mental aberration.

Several employés of the Illinois Central testified as to the manner in which the body was found and how it was discovered.

It was agreed there was no jar as the train neared the station, but after it had started and proceeded a few feet there was a jar as though the train were passing over a stone. When the train was stopped the body was found with the head only on the inside of the tracks and between the rails. The overcoat and hat were carefully arranged at one side. From this fact the family argue Mr. Ferris was murdered and then placed on the track. In support of this theory it is cited the watch and diamond pin worn by Mr. Ferris were both gone and had not been accounted for. Beside that there was no evidence introduced to show in the smallest degree that death was caused by suicide.

A verdict was then returned that death was caused by self-destruction. Mr. John H. Ferris and his friends were displeased with the course of the inquest, and said afterward that it had in no way been established that there had not been a murder.

BOARD WILL CUT APPROPRIATIONS.

County Offices to Be Limited to Last Year's Amounts.

President Healy said yesterday that if the Judges permitted county officers to ask for larger appropriations than they had this year the board would not allow them. The Judges meet some time today for the purpose of receiving and passing upon the estimates. The appropriations for 1895 were:

County Treasurer	$208,490
Recorder of Deeds	179,220
County Clerk	210,450
Clerk Probate Court	61,976
Clerk Circuit Court	75,890
Clerk Superior Court	99,626
Sheriff	245,800
Clerk Criminal Court	46,850
Coroner	26,900

Mr. Healy says they can have the same amounts next year, but no more. There will not be as much money to run the county with in 1896 by $40,000, and there will be an election costing $75,000. There must be cuts somewhere, and the County Board thinks it will be in the matter chiefly of appropriations for new buildings and improvements. Over $150,000 has been expended in that direction this year.

SALOONS HAVE PAID $31,258,084.

City Has Received This Sum Since the $500 Fee Went Into Effect.

At the request of his department Controller Wetherell was furnished a statement yesterday showing the amount of money Chicago has received from saloon licenses since the $500 fee went into effect. Here are the figures for each year:

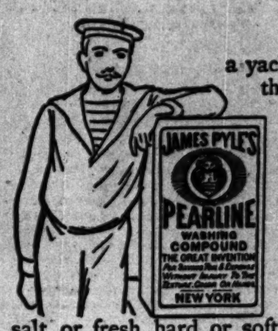
Year.	Amount.
1853	$ 848,324
1864	1,428,418
1865	1,720,627
1866	1,846,676
1867	1,976,914
1868	1,975,905
1869	2,309,721
1890	2,744,660
1891	2,012,861
1892	2,472,618
1893	2,266,846
1894 to Jan. 25 of 1895	2,853,359
1895, from Jan. 25 to Dec. 18	3,100,000
To Jan. 26, 1896, estimated	645,000
Total	$31,258,084

CHICAGO AND NEW ORLEANS LIMITED.

Reduced Time—Elegant Equipment.

Leaves Chicago 3:10 p. m.; arrives New Orleans 7 o'clock the next evening, making close connection for the attractive Gulf Coast Resorts and presenting additional attraction for a trip to Florida or to Mexico and California via New Orleans. Returning, train leaves New Orleans 9 o'clock a. m.; arrives Chicago 12:20 p. m. next day.

Eat Friends' Oats
Kiln Dried. Superior Quality and Flavor.



On Board

a yacht, sail-boat, or any kind of vessel, there's a great deal of work that can best be done with Pearline, It washes all the paint, wood-work, glass, etc., better than anything else. Most captains have found this out—and Pearline is kept in foreign ports, now, on purpose for them. You can't use soap with salt water, you know; but it doesn't make much difference—salt or fresh, hard or soft, hot or cold—with Pearline.

Beware you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled. if your grocer sends 434 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE TRIBUNE'S
READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

ACCOUNTANTS.
FRIES, WM., 36, 145 La Salle. Major Block.
GOOD & FELLOWS, 835 The Rookery; tel. M 1154.
JONES, L. A., 517 Cham. of Com. Tel. M. 2579.
JUDD, F. F., 702, 84 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 2027.
G. L. MARCHAND CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.
PICKERING, H. J., 643 Rialto Bldg. Tel. M. 4072.
SORLEY, C. H., 1125-1127 Unity Bldg.
H. SIMONS & CO., Room 25, 122 LaSalle street.
J. A. WINDSOR, 81 Randolph-st. Best references.

ADDRESSING AND DISTRIBUTING.
CHICAGO ADDRESSING CO., 40 Dearborn. Tel.
TRADE CIRCULAR ADDRESSING CO., 125 South Clark-st. Tel. 1341 Main.

ASSAYERS AND REFINERS.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought & sold. Prompt & accurate assays of ores.
DEE & CO., 67 Washington. Old gold bought.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND EYES.
LYONS, J. L., pneumatic feet. 96 Fifth-av.
J. ROWLEY, 3123 State-st.; catalogue free.
CHAS. TRUAX, GREENE & CO., 76 Wabash-av.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
A. H. ABBOTT & CO., 50 Madison-st. M. 2429.
THAYER & CHANDLER, 46 Madison-st.
GEO. E. WATSON CO., 38 Randolph-st.

ART LEADED STAINED GLASS.
FLANAGAN & BIEDENWEG, 57-63 Illinois-st.

BANKS.
THE GLOBE NATIONAL BANK, Capital stock, $1,000,000. Chicago. Melville E. Stone, President; E. H. Pearson, Vice-Pres.; D. A. Moulton, 2d Vice-Pres.; C. C. Swinburne, Asst. Cashier.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.
BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 263-265 Wabash-av. Tel. Main Ex. 220. Also bank, store, and office fixtures. Hardwood finish.

BILLIARD SUPPLIES.
GEO. KUEHL, 184 E. Randolph-st.

BIRD DEALERS, TAXIDERMISTS.
F. KAEMPFER, 217 Madison-st., near Franklin.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
RYAN & HART, 22 & 24 Custom H.-pl., Har. 400.
THAYER & JACKSON Stat'n'ry Co., 245-47 State.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FARGO, C. H. & CO., 190-200 Market-st. Manufacturers "Ball-Bearing" Bicycle Shoes.

BOTTLE DEALERS.
SANGER, L. L., 1233 State-st. Bought and sold.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
STEBBINS, S. J., CO., 41 and 43 E. Van Buren-st.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
SAVINGS BANK B. & L. CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

BURGLAR AND FIREPROOF SAFES.
DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO., 175 Monroe-st.

CARPET CLEANERS.
HOERLEIN, H. A., 3146 Cottage Grove. S. 647.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON REPAIRING.
HULL, C. J., 2308 and 2318 State-st.

CHINA AND DECORATING MATERIAL.
WESTERN DECORATING WORKS, 11 Madison.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
COOK & M'LAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3047. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores, 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

CLOTHIERS—WHOLESALE.
EDERHEIMER, STEIN & CO., 212-14 Market.
HART, SHAFFNER & MARX, Mrkt. and Jacks'n.
ROSENWALD & WEIL, Jackson and Market.

COINS AND STAMPS.
STEVENS & CO., 69 Dearborn. Coin catalogue 10c.

CIRCULAR LETTERS.
IMITATION Typewriting Co., 40 Dearborn. M. 4209

CLOCKS.
NEW HAVEN Clock Co., 211 Wabash. M. 3919.

COAL.
BOYD, STICKNEY & CO. [anth'cite]. 175 Dearb'n.
NEWELL COAL CO., headquarters, 355 Dearborn.

COAL—RETAIL.
BUNGE BROS., 616 W. Lake. Tel. W. 90. Cross Creek Lehigh coal in bags.

DESKS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.
AMER. DESK & SEATING CO., 20 Van Buren-st.
U. S. DESK & OFFICE FTG. CO., 216 Wabash.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.
THE MOONEY & BOLAND, Security Building.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 State, Columbus Bldg. "Low prices" and "easy terms." Catalogue free.
LOGUE CO., 6 E. Madison. Lowest whls. prices.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
METROPOLITAN Electric Co., 185 5th-av. M3923.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT.
B. Y. BOYD, M. D.,

DISCUSS BOARD POLITICS.

BOUT AT ELECTION WILL BE CAMPAIGN AGAINST BUCKET-SHOPS.

Names Mentioned in Connection with the Presidency—May Wheat Below 80 Cents—Break on the Announcement of Gold Exports—Liquidation of Long Holdings—Free Selling of Wheat for New York—South Water Street Prices.

The subject of Board of Trade politics is beginning to attract considerable interest on the floor. The annual election of President, Second Vice-President, and directors will be held Jan. 6. The issue more directly than the elevator question will be the campaign now being prosecuted against bucket-shops and bucket-shopping. For this reason the general sentiment seems to be in favor of re-election of William T. Baker as President. Most of the people who are not in accord with his ideas on elevator matters and on other subjects, and who under ordinary circumstances would be active in their opposition to them, do not think it would be well to change the administration while the present campaign against bucket-shops is being carried on. The work of prosecuting houses with bucket-shop affiliations and those supposed to be doing a bucket-shop business in their own offices is being carried on actively, and charges undoubtedly will be filed against several firms today. The committee was in session most of yesterday afternoon. Names of three concerns which are under the ban were mentioned as the next principals in trials on bucket-shop charges. Among other candidates mentioned for the Presidency are Thomas A. Wood and John M. Fiske, the present First Vice-President. Thomas A. Wright is one of the directors whose terms do not expire this year. The directors whose terms expire are James L. Clark, Edward S. Jones, John Cudahy, Zina R. Carter, and Thomas Bennett.

Another Low Record for Wheat.

The wheat market was badly demoralized, May delivery selling at one time fractionally below 59c and showing a concession from the previous close of almost a full cent. The weakness in New York stocks and the heavy gold exports reported for today were the primary cause of the decline. Wall street sold wheat freely through several houses, and a number of local longs with holdings showing them heavy losses were free sellers. One of the features on the break was the absence of buying orders, which might naturally have been expected on a big decline in prices. The best buying was of a professional character and against puts. Cables were indifferent, Liverpool closing unchanged. Continental markets were either unchanged or fractionally higher. The best price of the day for May wheat was made right at the opening at 59⅝c. The decline began almost immediately, but it was not until the last hour that May wheat got under 59c, again lowering the record on the crop. The selling was quite general. Walker and Wrenn were sellers of a big line, variously reported to be for New York and for W. T. Baker. Gifford sold 250,000 bu in one lot at 59¼c. Schwartz-Dupee and Walker & Co. were also among the conspicuous sellers. Outside of the reports from New York regarding financial conditions and possible effects of the President's message there was little actual news. Rumors were put afloat only to be denied or greatly modified. The output of flour in the Northwest has been unusually heavy during the last week, one of the unsubstantiated rumors was that several Minneapolis mills would shut down at the end of the week. Another rumor was that proved to be an exaggerated statement of Australian shipments. New York sent some bearish guesses on government final estimates. Northwestern cars were 830 cars, against 796 the same day last week and 415 the same day last year. Local receipts, including 38 elevator transfers, were 152 cars, against 55,000 bu taken out of store. Clearances were fair, 315,000 bu, against 922,000 bu received at primary points. New York reported 15 loads of wheat taken. Some small local sales of No. 2 red wheat were announced, but the volume of business was light.

Corn Market Heavy in Tone.

Corn was a featureless market, with a decidedly heavy tendency. The clearances at primary points were in excess of the receipts at primary points, but even this fact and the general rains which promised to curtail shipments did not give the market any snap. Until the late break in wheat the May delivery did not vary except from bid price to asked. The low point for the day was 28c, with that price bid at the close. Nearby options were neglected, but closed at about the prices of the previous day. Selling was quite general, while the conspicuous buying was by Baldwin-Farnum. Local receipts were 330 cars, against 210,000 bu inspected out of store. The cash market was stronger than the speculative market, but this was no more than anything else to the uneasiness of people who have sold corn to arrive. Country shippers were on the floor to ask extensions of time. The little scare on the weather held cash corn steady at the close of Wednesday. On track and free on board sales were as follows: No. 4 at 22½@23c, No. 3 at 23½@23¾c, No. 2 yellow at 25½@25¾c, No. 3 yellow at 25¾@26c, No. 2 yellow at 26c. Ears at 28c. Shipped through: No. 4 at 23@24¾c, No. 3 at 24½@25c, No. 3 yellow at 24¾@25¼c, No. 2 at 25½c.

Oats market as compared with corn was fairly firm, and closed with May showing a shade of advance. Receipts were 147 cars. Samples showed no particular change. On track and free on board sales were as follows: No. 3 at 16¼@18c, No. 3 white at 17½@18c, No. 2 at 17½@17¾c, No. 2 white at 18@18½c. Billed through: No. 3 at 15@18c, No. 3 white at 16½@18½c, No. 2 at 16¾@17c, No. 2 white at 19c.

No Action in Provisions.

Provisions were dull and held within the narrowest possible range. The receipts were rather under the estimate and this gave a little steadiness early. The break in wheat caused fractional declines. Logan was a good seller of pork and Armour closed over from January to May at 35c advance.

Lard was steady, but quiet. No. 2 to go to Europe was nominally 33½@34c. No. 2 on spot sold at 37c, f. o. b. at 36½c, and billed loaded at 35½c. January was nominally 3c and May sold at 38c, closing at 38c bid.

Low and medium grade barley was easy, and choice scarce and steady. Thin ranged 22@24c; common to fair at 26@28c; good to choice at 30@35c; plump, bright malting 36@38c; and fancy nominally 38@40c.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Puts on May wheat sold at 58¾c to 58¾@59c, and calls ranged from 59¼@59⅝c to 60c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 190 cars; corn, 500 cars; oats, 175 cars; hogs, 30,000.

Bradstreet has issued notices to his special correspondents on promotion of the plan for reform in grading matters to meet this afternoon at 2:30.

The Price Current summary was as follows:

Changes is prevailing characteristics of the conditions or grain movement. Some fears of injury to wheat, but average condition probably maintained. Wheat offerings restricted in all central regions. Corn weekly's packing, 495,000 bu, against 405,000 last year.

WHEAT.

	Closed Wednesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed to-day.	Closed Dec. 20, 1894.
Dec.	56¼	55¾@56¼	55¾	53¾
May	59¾	58¾@59¾	59	55¼

CORN.

Dec.	25¾	25¼@25¾	25¼	45¾
May	28¼	28 @28¼	28	49

OATS.

Dec.	16¼	16¾@16¾	16¾	29
May	19	18¾@19	19	32¼

MESS PORK.

Jan.	7.90	7.90 @7.92½	7.85	
May	8.37½	8.30 @8.37½	8.30	11.77½
July	8.87½	8.85 @8.92½	8.85	

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

Jan.	5.17½	5.20 @5.20	5.20	
May	5.32½	5.27½@5.30	5.30	6.80
July	5.42½	5.40 @5.45	5.42½	

SHORT RIBS—PER 100 LBS. MORE THAN LOOSE.

Jan.	4.27½	4.30 @4.30	4.30	
May	4.37½	4.27½@4.30	4.30	5.87½
July	4.52½	4.50 @4.53	4.52½	

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Wheat	8	3	3
Corn	46	93	139
Oats	20	352	372
Rye	28	118	146
Barley	4	1	5
Flax	13	61	74
Total	119	630	749
Last week	102	630	732

Receipts—Flour, 40,000 bbls; wheat and 20,000 corn. Shipments—14,432 bu wheat and 1,100 bu corn.

IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Eggs Easier—Poultry Not So Well—Potatoes Firm.

Offerings of butter were more free and prices were lower. Eggs increased and an easier feeling prevailed. Trade in poultry was slower. Potatoes were only five cars. The inquiry for stock was good and the market firm.

Butter—Extra separator, 26¼c; firsts, 24@25¾c; seconds, 19@22c; thirds, 11@13c; dairies, 20@22c.

Cheese—Western, Young Americas, 9@9¼c; twins, 8¾@9¼c; cheddars, 8½@8¾c; Swiss, 10@11¼c; limburger, 9@9½c; brick, 9¼@10¼c.

Eggs—Choice re-candled, new cases included, 21½@21¾c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 20@20¼c.

Game—Prairie chickens, $6.50@7.50 per doz; partridges, $3.75@4.00; quail, $4.00@4.25; mallard ducks, $3.00@3.50; jacksnipes, $1.50@1.60; plover, $1.50@1.75; jack rabbits, $2.25@2.50.

Green Fruits—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@4.00 per bbl; bananas, good to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, $3.00@4.50 per box; grapes, Concords, 16@20c per 8-lb basket; California grapes, $1.25@1.50 per 4-basket case; pears, $2.75@3.00 per 40-lb box; cranberries, $7.50@9.00 per brl; California navel oranges, $3.75@4.25 per box.

Potatoes—Burbanks, rose, and Hebrons, 19@24c net per bu on track; sweet potatoes, $2.00@2.75 per brl.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 7¼@8c; chickens, 6@6½c; roosters, 4c; ducks, 6½@6c; geese, per doz, $5.50@6.00; dressed turkeys, 8@9½c; chickens, 6½@7c; ducks, 8@10c.

Vegetables—Turnips, 18@22c per bu; cauliflower, $6.00@6.25 per brl; cabbage, $3.50@5.00 per 100; celery, 50c@$1.25 per crate; egg plant, $1.00@1.50 per crate; lettuce, $3.00@3.50 per brl; beets, 60@65c per brl; onions, 90c@$1.00 per brl; Hubbard squash, 65c per doz; wax beans, $2.00@2.25 per bu sack; tomatoes, $2.00@2.50 per 6-basket case.

Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.22 for high-wines; high proof spirits, $1.23½.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Options Open Lower and Ore Weak All Day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 102,700 bu; exports, 199,300 bu; spot lower but more active; No. 2 red, 68¼c; No. 1 hard, 66¾c; options opened lower and with few reactions were weak all day, influenced by big liquidation, some foreign selling, the weakness in Wall street, and reports of heavy gold exports Saturday; closed ⅝@⅞c lower; No. 2 red, May, 66⅝@ 66¾c, closed 66¼c; December, 65@65¼c, closed 65c. Corn—Receipts, 146,300 bu; exports, 47,100 bu; spot dull; No. 2, 33¾c; options opened steady on light movement, afterwards eased off with wheat, and closed heavy at a partial decline of ⅛c; May, 34⅝@34 9-16c, closed 34¾c; December closed 33¾c. Oats—Receipts, 15,600 bu; exports, 300 bu; spot dull; No. 2, 28¾c; options active and stronger on near months, due to covering, and closed ⅛c higher; late months ⅛c lower; May, 23¼@24c, closed 24c; December closed 22⅝c.

Hay—Firm; shipping, 75@80c. Hops weak. Hides nominal. Leather firm. Wool steady.

Beef steady. Cutmeats dull. Pickled hams, 8½@8¾c. Lard—Dull and easy; Western steam closed at $5.52½ asked; December, $5.52, nominal. Pork steady. Tallow—Weak; city ($2.00 per pkg), 3¾c; country (pkgs free), 4c.

Petroleum—Dull; United closed $1.36 bid. Resin firm. Turpentine—Steady; 28¼@28¾c.

Rice steady.

Molasses firm.

Pig iron—Quiet; Southern, $12.00@14.00; Northern, $12.00@14.50. Copper—Steady; brokers', $10.50; exchange, $10.50. Lead—Firm; brokers', $3.10; exchange, $3.20@3.22½. Tin—Dull; straits, $13.75@13.85; plates quiet. Spelter—Quiet; domestic, $3.40@3.50.

Cottonseed oil—Dull; prime crude, 24@25c.

Coffee—Options opened dull with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, ruled inactive and weak under local selling and slack spot demand; closed steady at 5@10 points net decline. Sales, 6,250 bags, including March at 13.85c. Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7, 14½c; mild dull; Cordova, 18@ 18½c. Sales, 1,200 bags Bucuyramaba and 400 bags Central American, p. t.

Sugar—Raw steady; refined quiet and steady.

Butter—Fancy fresh creamery in moderate receipt, but the demand slow and the market shows less strength. Creamery, Elgin and other Western extras, 28c; do, Western, seconds to firsts, 22@ 27c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 19@22c; Western factory, small tubs, firsts to extras, 15@19c; do, tubs, fresh, seconds to firsts, 11¼@14c; do, thirds, 10@10¾c.

Cheese—State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy, 9¾@10c.

Eggs—The market is dull and prices again lower. The small sales of average best Western reported have been at 22c, and of Southern at 21c.

Cotton—Liverpool reported a fair business doing in spot cotton. Middling uplands, 4¾d. Futures opened quiet, partially 1-64d decline; closed quiet at 2½@3 points net decline.

Manchester—Yarns steady. Cloths quiet and unchanged. Receipts at this port today were 68,836 bales. On the spot the market was quiet and ⅛c decline. Sales: Middling uplands quoted at 8¾c, and do gulf at 8¾c. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
December	700	8.15	8.07	8.06@8.09
January	44,800	8.17	8.03	8.06@8.09
February	7,800	8.20	8.09	8.13@8.14
March	167,900	8.25	8.13	8.18@8.19
April	4,300	8.27	8.18	8.22@8.24
May	46,800	8.33	8.22	8.27@8.29
June	2,400	8.36	8.27	8.30@8.32
July	1,600	8.37	8.30	8.31@8.33
August	4,600	8.37	8.28	8.32@8.33
September	400	8.03	8.01	8.02@8.05
October	1,200	7.97	7.92	7.92@7.93
November	1,300	7.91	7.83	7.84@7.86

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 19.—Grain—Wheat—The mills are now taking about 200,000 bu of wheat per day, and will no doubt continue to use that amount for some time to come. There was no trading in December wheat; May opened at 55⅞c, sold down to 55¼@55¾c, back to 55¾c, then broke, closing weak at 53¾c. There was the usual demand for No. 1 Northern wheat on spot and to arrive at 2⅜c under the May price, but outsiders were in the market at 2½c under the May future and got most of the offerings on that basis. Flour—Steady; first patents, $2.90@3.05; American bakers' goods, $2.50; export bakers' $2.00@2.25.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Grain—Spring wheat entirely light, and prices firm; No. 1 hard, old, 65¾c; new, 65¼c; No. 1 Northern, 63¾c. Winter wheat unchanged; No. 2 red, 70@72c in store; 70c to arrive, trade. Corn—Receipts light, prices steady; No. 2 yellow, 32¾c; No. 3 yellow, 32c; No. 2 corn, 31¼@31¾c. Oats, offerings and demand light; No. 2 white, 23c; No. 3 white, 22@ 22½c; No. 2 mixed, none offered. Barley, light demand. Rye, dull. Flour, quiet.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19.—Wheat lower; No. 2, red, 62¾c; No 2 hard, 54¾c; December, 54¼c; May, 56c. Corn lower, 28¼c; December, 28¼c; January, 225c; May, 25c. Oats easy, cash and December, 16¾c; May, 19¼@19¼c. Rye quiet, 32c. Pork better; jobbing, $8.25. Lard better; prime, $5.15; choice, $5.20. Dried meats—Boxed shoulders, 5c; longs, 5¾c; ribs, 5¾c; shorts, 6c. Bacon quiet; demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 29@30 lbs, 2s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs 27s 6d; long clear, light, 38@45 lbs, 28s 6d; long clear, heavy, 45 lbs, 28s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 26s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 26s; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 31s. Shoulders, square, 12@18 lbs, 30s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14@18 lbs, 50s. Tallow, fine North American, 22s 3d. Beef, extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 60s; do medium, 45s. Lard, quiet; prime Western, 27s 6d; refined, in pails, 28s 6d. Cheese, quiet but steady, demand poor; finest American, white, 44s; do colored, 45s. Butter, finest United States, 95s; good, 60s.

Turpentine spirits, 20s 3d. Resin, common, 4s 7½d. Cotton-seed oil, Liverpool refined, 17s 3d. Linseed oil, 20s 6d. Petroleum, refined, 8½d. Refrigerator beef, forequarter, 3½d; hindquarter, 5½d.

Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7.

Hops, at London, Pacific coast, £2 5s.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Rally Follows News of Action of the United States Senate.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The stock markets opened flat on the American news in the morning papers. American rails were sold heavily by bears and real holders alike.

The coin and bullion in the Bank of England are down £145,000 this week, although £229,000 net gold was imported, thus showing that improved trade is absorbing money. A further rise in public deposits was a feature of the statement. The total is much higher than usual, which testifies to the large increase in revenues from death duties, law stamps, and other taxes. Other deposits were lower than is usual at the end of the year. The details of the gold movement for the week were: £322,000 of the gold imported from Australia, bars bought, £50,000 imported from Portugal, £10,000 from Paris, and £70,000 exported to South America, and £83,000 to a destination not stated.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today, £64,000.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 232.20; Madrid, 17.62; Lisbon, 23; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 107.70; Vienna, 108.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Three per cent rentes, 100f 07½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22½c for checks.

The markets were flat, more on the collapse of the Spanish and Italian securities than on American politics. Brazilians slumped on the political complications.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France today shows the following changes as compared with the previous account:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation, increased	17,475,000
Treasury accounts, current, increased	4,875,000
Gold in hand, increased	2,375,000
Bills discounted, decreased	58,875,000
Silver in hand, increased	1,800,000

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 40 pfennigs. The markets here and in other continental centers were flat.

LAKE STREET ELEVATED.

WILL MEET FIXED CHARGES AND OPERATING EXPENSES.

Increased Passenger Traffic in November and December Sufficient to Meet All Charges—Predictions as to the Future—L. D. Miller Suspended for Three Months from the Stock Exchange—Form of West Chicago Proxy—Local Stocks Still Weak.

The Lake Street Elevated railroad has given out no official figures of earnings and operating expenses since its figures for October, which showed total earnings for the month of $50,000 and operating expenses of $30,250, or 59½ per cent of the gross income. The fixed charges of the road are in the neighborhood of $24,000 a month, showing the road earned about $3,700 less than operating expenses and fixed charges. An official of the road said yesterday the passenger traffic had increased to such an extent that for November and for December up to date it had more than made operating expenses and fixed charges. At the annual meeting of the road, which is now less than a month away, it is expected the report to stockholders will show the road is paying all fixed charges with a little left over. There is now outstanding $4,484,400 of the debenture 5 per cent bonds and $974,400 of the first mortgage bonds, which have not been exchanged for the debentures. The outstanding 5 per cent income bonds amount to $1,121,100. The decision of Judge Gibbons is likely to bring Mr. Zeigler and the other holders of unscaled first mortgage bonds into the fold. When this is done the road will be in an excellent position as to the future. If it can earn its fixed charges after paying operating expenses under present conditions it will have a great future when the motive power is changed to electricity and when the connection is made with the loop.

The course of Lake Street stock on the local market is peculiar. Among the big operators there are many who express decided opinions as to the future of the property and as to what the stock will do during the next month or two. Notwithstanding these predictions it seems impossible to get the price up. It has been weak for some time, and while there was considerable activity yesterday there was no advance over the prices of the preceding day. The opening was at 23, from which it went off to 22⅞, afterward recovering and closing at 23⅛. There were over 2,200 shares traded in during the day. The report of President Spalding at the annual meeting will show that the amount to be received from the Union Loop company will nearly or quite wipe out the company's floating debt. Confident predictions will be made as to the saving which will follow the substitution of electricity for steam.

L. D. Miller Is Fined and Suspended.

The Governing committee of the Chicago Stock Exchange has suspended L. D. Miller for three months and in addition has imposed a fine of $500 for cutting commissions. Various reports have gone around as to his dividing commissions with customers, and it was decided to make an investigation. The result was his conviction and the sentence stated, which is the minimum for such an offense. The particular case presented before the Governing committee was a transaction in Lake Street stock, in which Andrew Earley was the customer. It was shown that in each of two trades the commission had been cut $5. Mr. Miller's case is the only one which has so far been formally brought to the attention of the Governing committee. It is said several others are under suspicion and more charges are to be brought. It is said proof has been obtained which is quite as strong as that upon which Mr. Miller was convicted.

Stock-Yards companies are doing reasonably well. The Chicago Junction railway and Union Stock-Yards company declared its regular 4 per cent semi-annual dividend upon the common stock and 1½ per cent quarterly dividend on preferred stock at a meeting held on Monday. At a meeting held on Wednesday the St. Louis National Stock-Yards company declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable Jan. 1. Swift & Co. and Libby, McNeill & Co. have each declared quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 1. The report of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company of receipts and shipments for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, as compared with the corresponding period in last year, makes a fairly good showing.

West Chicago's Proxy Form.

Considerable comment has been caused by reason of the form of the proxy sent out by the West Chicago Street railroad for the annual meeting Jan. 15. This proxy names L. B. Owsley, Secretary of the company, as the person authorized to vote the stockholdings, and the proxy provides he shall be authorized to vote at all meetings of the company. In reality this means nothing, as the proxy is revocable at any time, and a stockholder who is not satisfied to permit Mr. Owsley to vote for him at future meetings can cancel his proxy and either attend future meetings in person or give a new proxy. The talk of opposition to the re-election of Mr. Yerkes as President of the West Chicago system seems to have come to an end. There is no doubt, dissatisfaction among some of the stockholders, but it is not thought to be of sufficient strength to depose Mr. Yerkes. It is the same sort of talk started a few weeks before the date of the annual meeting each year. West Chicago stock has been hit hard in the last few days, and yesterday it went to a point as low as has been touched for some time. From an opening at 116½ account it went to 115¾ account and until 1 P. M. regular. The close was 115¾ regular and 116 account. There was not much trading in this security yesterday.

North Chicago was moderately strong yesterday. It sold at 301 regular and 302 account, though less than 250 shares were traded in. Diamond Match was weak. The reported stock dividend of $1,000,000 to be announced at the next annual meeting seems to have lost its force, for yesterday from an opening at 130 it went down to 128¼, both regular and account, these being the closing figures.

SALES CALL—10 A. M.

50 W C S R R act	116¾	15 I P & P prfd	104½
100 I P & P prfd	10	110 do com	4½

SALES AFTER CALL.

100 NCSRRCo act	302	100 L St El R R act	22¾
4 do	300	2 do	22¾
40 do	301	200 do act	22¾
100 do act	302	50 do act	22¾
150 N Y Bis Co act	71	150 do act	22¾
50 W C St R R act	116	50 do act	23
100 do act	115¾	300 do act	23¼
50 do act	116	50 do act	23¼
10 do	115¼	50 do act	23¼
50 do act	115¾	50 D M Co act	130
50 do act	115¾	50 do act	129
200 do act	116	150 do act	128
10 do	115¾	50 do act	128
10 do act	116	5 do	128¼
50 I P & P prfd	10	100 do act	129
50 do	10	50 do act	128¾
50 do	10	50 do act	129
400 L St El R R act	23	50 do	128¾
100 do act	22¾	50 C&SRRTCo	64
100 do act	22¾	100 do	64¼
10 do	22¾	100 M & C B ltd act	34
250 do act	22¾	50 I P & P com	4½
200 do act	22¾		

BONDS

$1000 C&SRRT 1st mtg 5s	62	$ 500 C C Ry 4½s cash	100¼
1000 do	61¾		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec 19.	Dec. 12.
New York	$112,748,510	$100,838,358
Chicago	16,924,000	16,072,000
Boston	16,678,566	16,865,872
Philadelphia	11,030,801	12,012,302
St. Louis	4,193,996	4,692,068
Baltimore	3,444,441	3,452,359
New Orleans	2,254,166	2,115,049

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 75c discount bid.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

British Consols and American Securities in London Quoted Lower.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The stock market today was subjected to renewed pressure by foreign and domestic dealers for both accounts. Naturally the agitation aroused by the now famous Venezuelan message was the cardinal influence upon the speculation. British consols and American securities in London were quoted lower this morning, the decline in the last named reaching full figures in most instances. The extreme loss was 2½ per cent.

In this market the international shares were severely pressed, although well informed dealers expressed the opinion that the larger proportion of the sales was for the account of local traders. The cabled sales were not much more than half as large as those reported yesterday. European liquidation of our railway bonds was also lighter than had been anticipated. Some of the largest exchange houses early in the forenoon confirmed the estimates that have been previously made, placing the probable shipment of gold by Saturday's steamers at a minimum of $4,000,000. Authorities on exchange express the opinion that steady exports of the precious metal are likely to be made for some time to come, regardless of whether Europe sells our securities or not.

A further advance in the exchange market in the rates for demand bills was a feature, and a jump in call money rates to 5 per cent also attracted special attention. The rate reacted later to 3 per cent. The facts noted obscured the influence of the declaration of the regular dividends upon the Vanderbilt stocks.

In the afternoon reports from Washington that the Senate would take deliberative action on the Venezuelan commission bill started covering of shorts on a large scale and moderate buying for long accounts. The latest London cables reported a more steady condition of prices. The local market was more active than on Wednesday and the distribution of business was on a broader scale. Up to about 1:30 o'clock there was practically no support and recessions were noted, extending to 6¾ per cent in the specialties in Consolidated Gas. The losses in the regularly active list reached 5¾ per cent in Kansas and Texas preferred. The securities of this company were subjected to special attack on account of a strike of coal miners in its territory. In the afternoon rally all of the leading stocks made substantial recoveries from the extreme low points despite the flurry in call money rates noted elsewhere. The greatest improvements occurred in the grangers, industrials, coalers, and some of the specialties. In the final sales a shading of prices was apparent in some cases, which imparted an irregular tone to the closing. Final figures show material net losses as a rule.

The movement of prices in the railway and miscellaneous bond market continued downward. Sharp declines occurred in the speculative issues, ranging up to 4¾ per cent in Reading 4s trust receipts stamped. The do 4s and do trust receipts 4s yielded about 3 per cent each. The dealings were on a large scale, aggregating $2,227,000. State issues were dealt in to the extent of $36,000.

Money on call very active at 2¼@5 per cent; last loan 3; closed, 3. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489@489¼ for demand and 487¾@488 for 60 days. Posted rates, 488½@ 489 and 490½@490. Commercial bills, 487. Bar silver, 60⅝. Silver certificates, 66¼@67.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Dec. 19.	Dec. 18.
Amn. Sugar	41,900	101	99⅝	100⅜	101¼
Do pfd	200	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99
Amn. Tobacco	23,500	74¼	72⅝	74⅛	73⅛
Do pfd	400	98	97⅞	97⅞	100
Amn. Cot. Oil	600	17	16¾	16¾	17
Do pfd	400	66¼	66	66	67
Am. Tel. & Cable Co	100	92	92	92	95½
Amn. Express	50	114	114	114	.....
Adams Express	15	148	148	148	.....
Atlantic & Pac.	100	½	½	½	.....
Atchison	15,800	15¾	15	15¾	16¼
Do pfd	300	34	33¾	34	34½
Bay State Gas	800	22¼	22¼	22¼	21¾
Balto. & Ohio	3,000	47	43¾	47	47
Comstock	1,000	7	7	7	.....
C., B. & Q. pfd	100	55	55	55	.....
C., B. & Q.	87,400	82¾	81¾	81¾	82¾
C. & N. W.	7,500	102½	101¼	101¾	103¼
Do pfd	1,200	147	146	146	.....
C., M. & St. P.	51,400	73¾	71¼	72¼	74⅛
Do pfd	90	128	125	128	128¾
C., R. & P.	12,500	73	71¼	73¼	75¼
C., St. P., M. & O.	1,900	41	40	40	43¼
Do pfd	30	124¼	124¼	124¼	.....
Can. So.	8,400	55	50½	51⅞	53¼
Chas. & Ohio	3,200	16¾	16	15⅝	17
C., C., C. & St. L.	2,800	40	38	39	40¾
Con. R. R. of N. J.	3,900	107½	105	106	108¾
C. & E. Ill.	100	137	137	137	.....
Can. Pac.	10	53¾	53¾	53¾	54⅝
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	4,600	152¼	140	152	154⅝
Chicago Gas	16,800	69½	67½	68¾	69¾
C. B. & Q.	1,220	16¾	16	16	.....
Colo. Fuel & I.	1,000	25	23	23	28¾
D., L. & W.	1,400	165	162¼	163¼	164¾
Del. & Hud.	800	126¼	124	125	127¼
Den. & Rio G.	150	13	13	13	18
Do pfd	2,900	45¾	44¼	44	46½
Dist. & F. Co.	4,500	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
E. & T. H.	200	29½	29	29	.....
Edison	200	94	94	94	.....
L. S. & T. Co.	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	62
Genl. Electric	5,400	30¼	29	29¼	30½
Great North'n pfd	100	115	115	115	.....
Keeley Motor	50	5	5	5	.....
Ill. Steel	400	65¼	63	63	66
Ill. Cent.	10	96½	96¼	96¼	98
Iowa Cent.	110	9¼	9	9	.....
Do pfd	300	32	31¼	31¼	33½
Lake Shore	2,600	150	148	150	150
Louis. & Nash.	12,900	49½	47¾	49¼	50¾
L., E. & W.	200	21	21	21	.....
Do pfd	200	73½	73½	73½	75½
L., N. A. & C.	500	9½	8¾	9¼	9¾
Do pfd	200	24¾	23½	24¾	.....
Long Island Trac.	100	18	18	18	.....
Lacledo Gas	700	23¼	22	23	23¾
Do pfd	15	85¼	85¼	85½	.....
K. & T. M.	100	8	8	8	.....
Met. Trac.	100	104	104	104	.....
M., K. & T.	400	11¾	11	11	12
Do pfd	7,400	29¾	26½	27¾	29¾
Manhattan	4,100	103¾	102¾	103½	104
Mo. Pac.	9,700	28¾	27	27¾	28¾
Minn. Iron	1,000	65	62	62	65
Minn. & St. L.	200	20	19¼	19¼	21½
Do pfd	200	50	50	50	.....
N. & C.	50	76	76	76	.....
N. Y. & N. Eng.	100	51	51	51	.....
Nor. Pac.	9,200	5¾	5¼	5¼	4½
Do pfd	1,700	13¾	12¾	13	13¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.	400	12½	12½	12½	12¾
N. Y. Cent.	1,000	99¾	98¾	98¾	99¼
Norfolk & W.	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
N. Y. Sus. & W.	600	10	8¾	9¼	10½
Do pfd	1,000	30	28	28¾	30¼
North Amn.	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
N. Y., Ont. & W.	2,600	14¾	13¾	14¾	14¾
Nat. Linseed	200	20	20	20	.....
Nat. Lead	2,400	30	27	28	30
Do pfd	100	88½	88½	89	89
N. Y. C. & St. L.	200	13½	13	13	13½
Do 1st	200	72	72	72	.....
Ogn. & Line	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
Phœnix	600	2	2	2	.....
Phila. & Read.	7,100	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
Pac. Mail	3,900	29¾	28	28¾	30
Pullman	1,200	157	156	157	157
P., C. C. & St. L.	700	16¼	16	16¼	16¼
Do pfd	16	56	56	56	.....
Pitts. & W. pfd	200	24	24	24	.....
Southern Ry.	3,200	9¼	8¾	9	9¾
Do pfd	5,800	30¼	28	29	31½
So. Pac.	800	21¾	21	21¼	22½
St. L. & S. W.	600	5¼	5	5	5¾
Do pfd	700	10¾	10	10¾	11½
St. L., A. & T. H.	100	58	58	58	59
St. L. & K. C.	50	7	7	7	.....
Do pfd	900	8¼	8

AS TOLD BY HAYWARD.

STORY OF THE LIFE OF THE CELEBRATED MURDERER.

Although Hanged for Planning and Inciting the Murder of Miss Ging, Before Going to the Gallows He Confessed Other Crimes—Says He Killed a Chinaman and a Young Woman in California and a Man in Texas—How He Worked on Blixt.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Only a few days before his execution Harry T. Hayward, the gentleman murderer, called by his acquaintances "Lucky Harry," announced it as his belief—to his death watch, Gordon Bright—that he would not be killed irrevocably, but would rise up again to life, after the deed was done.

"I think not, Harry," said Bright. "No one but Christ ever did that, and you are not Christ."

"No, I am not Christ," cried the murderer, his face taking on a peculiar look. "I am Mephisto."

Those who read his confession will probably think that he did not come far from being what he asserted he was, yet those who make a study of character do not believe in the crimes he imputes to himself during the latter three years of his life. He was a man with a yearning to be a public character of the criminal type, but being nipped early in his career, he could only make himself a second Dalton, James, or Duval by imputation, and he proceeded to do so.

"He never killed a soul in his life until he killed Kate Ging," said one of his listeners, "and he made a botch of that."

However, when it came to telling the story of the crime for which he was executed, there is every reason to believe that he confined himself strictly to the truth, for every word in it reads that way. Portions of his confession in that respect are given in a way that he would, if lying, prefer to be otherwise, and therein lies the reason for the belief that his confession as to the murder can be relied upon. Something might be here said of the character of the man. He has been called brave and full of nerve. He was not. It requires more bravery for the average man to face the dentist than it did for him to stand upon that trap. Dr. Burton, the county physician, felt convinced that Hayward had no moral fear, that he knew no law but his own conscience, and having none, did not see why one man should not take life, if he was not discovered. He was, however, a physical coward, who would tremble at the prick of a needle. He admitted this, and often said that he was afraid he would wilt when the time came: Dr. Burton, however, after three days of scientific talk, convinced him that there would be absolutely no pain in the execution, and after that the murderer was as happy as if he was going to a ball-room instead of to the death chamber.

Standing on the gallows, in the full glare of a locomotive headlight, with a leer upon his face and his prominent teeth showing, he said:

"I suppose you will all think me a devil when you read of my past life," and he was happy in the belief that such a belief would be left behind him when he was gone.

Talked Against Space in Confessing.

Barely twenty minutes before his death he had completed his dictated confession, a recital which probably covered 50,000 words, most of it rambling and filled with unimportant matters, what might be termed, in fact, a padded work. He wanted enough to make a book, and he talked against space. Following, in a condensed form, is given the confession, so far as it relates to important matters, used in the first person. It was told in part to his attorneys, a fact which caused one of them to drop his case, yet up to the present time all has been silent as the grave, and but for himself there might have been thousands of people who would have insisted that there had been judicial murder committed in his execution. It was the intention to keep the confession secret, but in a public jail it was easy to plant a reporter, so that all was heard.

The murderer had intended to make a fifteen-minute confession upon the gallows, confining himself to the events immediately connected with his last crime, but the speculators who had contracted for publishing his book headed it off with a voluble speech telling him what to do, and asking him to hurry and die, so the crowd was disappointed, for he died without a word, except to exonerate his brother Adry. Yet it is now given to the public, in spite of the speculators, for the press and its representatives are everywhere.

"Well, I suppose there is not much use beginning with my early life," said the murderer, after the contract had been signed, and the stenographer, R. A. Mabey, was seated in his corridor, with a small table in front of him, and the speaker, and his cousin, and another of the company bending close. "It was passed like that of most boys, except that I always had about all I wanted, and if I had been satisfied to go drubbing along I might have been like other boys to the end. I suppose you are anxious to get down to this last crime, but I want to tell it all like a book, and then it will live after me, and I will be in literature.

Games of Chance at a Church Fair.

"Now, let me see," continued the speaker, who had to be constantly brought to the thread of his story by questions from Joe Mannix, the co-speculator. "Where did I first begin to gamble? I suppose it was playing marbles, but the first real games of chance that took me was at a church fair when I was quite a boy. Then I went to work. Now, at the trial they tried to make out that I never worked, but I did, for I kept books and clerked in a cigar store, and some of the big public men used to trade there. While I was there I used to shake dice, and sometimes for pretty high stakes. That gave me my first craze for gambling, and then I got to playing faro, and poker, and the rest. You know all about that, and how I was called 'Lucky Harry' by about everybody. Well, finally I got tired of playing in Minneapolis and St. Paul. I won sometimes as high as $5,500 at a sitting, and I had heard of big games in other cities, and so I began to travel about. I believe, honestly, I have played in about every city in the Union, and in Alaska, Mexico, and Cuba. I never had any great trouble until I had been gambling for some time. I met with desperate characters, and soon got reckless. I got in with a gang of counterfeiters about seven years ago, and have dealt in that money ever since. I do not intend to give them away, for there is honor, you know, among thieves. I never spent much of the stuff, it was too risky; but I used it for flash rolls and in working schemes with. I remember when the first time it came to me when I got mad enough to kill. It was in St. Louis, and I was out for a ride, and the horse acted bad and made me mad. So I killed him. I never got into any trouble for that; I just paid for him, and that settled it. Let me see. When was the next thing of interest?

First Murders in California.

"It was somewhere in the latter part of 1883—no, that's not the first. The first was out in Chinatown, in San Francisco. I was playing with a Chinaman for small stakes, and the Celestial was cheating me. I jumped up and took him. I had found him out, and he came at me with a knife. I pulled the heavy chair from under me, but I couldn't get a good swing to strike him, so I poked the leg at him and struck him in the face. He fell, and then I punched the leg into his eye, and it crashed right into the skull and he lay still. I told some of this to Blixt, but I added to it and lied to him to make it worse. After that I dug a hole in the place, under the floor in the shed, broke up the chair, and buried it with the body there. I never heard any trouble from it, although the papers made a report of the finding of the body. That was about July or Aug. 24, 1883.

"After beginning I rather liked the excitement. Then luck followed me, and I went from there to Pasadena. I had formed the acquaintance of a lively girl, a regular adventuress—one of these girls who never live at one place long and change boarding places continually, because they are found out if they stay too long in one. I was a little pressed for money, and the girl had saved up $500. I had her pat, but she was a foxy little piece, and I couldn't get the money except by pretending I had an investment for her that was a money-maker. She turned over the money, and I took her out riding, shot her, and buried the body. She was not very well known and was never missed. I never heard of that matter from that day to this.

Victim Dies from Blood Poisoning.

"Then the last trouble before this was at El Paso del Norte. I was mixed up with a girl there. Her brother quarreled with me at one time and came at me with a knife. I tried to beat him off with a chair, and the girl cried to me to shoot him or he would kill me.

"I fired on him and struck him in the shoulder, and he dropped the knife, and the girl picked it up. He was quiet enough after that, and I took him to a drug store and had his wound dressed. He gave a story of how it happened to ward off suspicion. I left there, and learned afterward that he died from blood poisoning from the wound.

"To come down to the events connected with the thing that brought me here, let me see. I was introduced to Kate Ging in January, 1894. That was the beginning of our acquaintance, and it was at a time when I had been suffering pretty heavy losses. It was about April 1 before I was real well acquainted with her, and then I set out to get her money. I secured off and on much more than people think. The State did not make it out as much, but I really think on the whole that I secured about $3,800 from her. That was right about my playing the bank with her for a partner, and that Chicago business. I didn't lose the money there, and didn't intend to. I never took any notes nor gave any up to the time when we fixed up the last scheme. There was no need to do so, for she was ready to play, and would risk it all.

"No one has placed that matter right, between that girl and me. I hypnotized her—not the way you all call hypnotism—but by studying her and playing right. She was a good business woman, but she was not highly educated, and yet wanted to pretend that she understood things readily. In that way I could work on her only through mystery. If I was mysterious she would pretend to understand, because she was too proud to pretend she did not, and so she would move to my notion blindly enough to suit any purpose. I want this distinctly understood:

"With Kate Ging's moral character there was absolutely nothing wrong.

"Early in the year I arranged matters about that mill at Hamil, and the mill burned down all right. I won't say how, for, as I said before, there is honor among thieves. In regard to Adry, my brother, when I first thought of the scheme to do up the girl I thought of Adry, for he had worked all right in some smaller deals. He was not above smaller crimes, but he stuck at a killing, which looked rather funny to me, for there was not much more risk. That was all right about that scene in the office, which he told Stewart. That was why I dropped him. He was too white-livered to suit me, and I had lost my power over him some way since he was married.

. . . . . .

How the Life Insurance Was Secured.

"Now, about this murder, which is the principal thing. I wanted a scheme to get the girl's life insured and then work her out of the way. I had my man Blixt ready, for I had tried him and thought I could work him. There was no paper between Kate and I up to the time when I proposed a great speculation to her. I told her that I had owned $20,000 worth of diamonds which I had pawned in New York for $10,000, and I wanted to get them out of the man's hands and give her the benefit to square with her for the debts I owed her. She did not see how I could do that, so I told her. Said I:

"'Now here is the way we will do it. You can get your life insured for $10,000, and make the policies to me. It will cost you about $200, and I can take the policies and give them to this New York man as security for the diamonds, and he will give them up to me, then I can turn them over to you.'

"Well, this done, then came the part of getting her out of the way, and there Blixt came in. I hypnotized him all right, but of course no court would recognize that. When I used to talk to him he would say everything I did. For instance, I said to him, 'Blixt, what do you think of that girl upstairs—that dressmaker?' and he would say, 'What do you think of her?' 'I think she ought to be out in the graveyard,' I would answer, and he would say, 'I think she ought to be out in the graveyard.' I worked him up by talking crime to him until he was more crazy for blood than I was. He wanted to get at her at once after the night came when he was to do the deed. Most of the things he told were truth, but he lied considerably to ease himself off. At the same time I had him hypnotized, and he was crazy to do my bidding. All that about my forcing whiskey on him is a lie. He asked for it to brace his nerves, and I brought him two bottles.

The murderer's confession from here on details the crime practically as outlined by the prosecution at the time of the trial. He continues:

"After the plans for Miss Ging's murder were all completed I had to look out for an alibi.

"I had lots of places to cover, and I had to be seen about the flats as much as possible. I was everywhere, and all the people there fixed the time about right. It was about 7:15 when I ran over to First avenue north and met Kate. We drove a little way and I told her where to meet me. Then I hurried back to the flat, running from Lyndale across to Hennepin. I don't think the witness Jenks saw me, for he was fully twenty minutes off in his time, although I was at that point at one time that evening, in front of the sign. Wilson was fully that amount off in his time also, and I think he was mistaken, for I don't remember meeting a rig. Well, I hurried back and set Blixt off, ran up-stairs a minute to help the alibi, then went after Blixt. After I met him we walked together a little way, and he was so bloodthirsty that he wanted to turn the buggy upside down and rip open the horse.

"I told him that would not do, because he would need the horse to get away. Then we went to the buggy just as he said, but he lied some.

Time Discrepancy Explained.

"I never spoke to him of 'green goods,' so I don't see how he could have heard that, and I am sure she did not. He took that from a cue of the State, and the nitro-glycerine and the rest, with that threatening his wife, was his attorney's work in fixing up his case. Well, I left them, and the rest we must believe Blixt for, as far as the killing goes. He carried out my instructions about the revolver and changing the bullets and cleaning the gun. The bullets he used had been filed down so that they would weigh, I thought, about the same as a 32, while my gun was a 38. Then I went over to Bartelson's to make my alibi good. They are all off on the time, and here is the explanation: It was not three minutes either way when I left Blixt and Kate from twenty minutes to 8 o'clock. Now, Bartleson's clock was fifteen minutes slow according to my time, and I did not really arrive there until about eleven minutes after 8, while his clock said four minutes of 8, and when I looked at my watch I pretended mine was the same time. This gave me thirty-five minutes to make the Bartelson residence, so plenty of time to present myself again at the Ozark and fix my alibi. This is the time testified to by my mother.

"Then I hurried to Bartelson's, and we did not arrive at the theater until the first act was nearly over. This will account for the discrepancy in time which puzzled the State. It also gave Blixt about the right time to drive to the lake and do the work at the time he testified to. Had he started later he could not have done it. That night the first I heard was that there had been a runaway accident, and I was never so scared in my life. I was afraid she was not dead, and would talk. You may believe it was a relief when I heard she was dead. I pretended to be agitated about the loss of my money all the time, which accounted for my excitement. The rest of the case is history, which you all know. I think the best piece of nerve I ever showed was when they took me to the morgue to see the body, and with all their eyes on me I placed my hand on her and kept cool. Before I went I refused to go because I was frightened for fear I would break down. I did not think I could stand it, and when I went there it was in fear that I would be lost. When I got there, though, I just thought of something else—played a faro bank in my mind—and it worked to perfection. I am proud of that piece of work."

MURDER ON THE DRAINAGE CANAL.

One Victim Is Missing and the Body of Another Is Found.

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Three weeks ago James Agnew of Wilmington went to Lockport to enter into the saloon business. He bought his stock and bar fixtures, which are now in the cars at Lockport awaiting his orders. He has not been seen since one morning two weeks ago, when he was on the street going to his place of business. That he has been murdered by drainage ditch employés there is little doubt.

An unknown man, well-dressed, weight 170 pounds, five feet eight inches in height, was found on the rock bottom of the Drainage Canal at Romeo. His head was crushed and his pockets turned inside out.

PHI KAPPA PSI'S AT A BANQUET.

Chicago Greek Letter Men Dine and Make Some Speeches.

The Chicago alumni of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity held a banquet at the Bismarck last night. Toasts responded to were:

"Phi Kappa Psi".....G. Fred Rush
"Phi Kappa Psi on the Road".....F. W. Shumaker
"Greek Letter Men in Business".....Dr. R. O. Collins
"Social Influences".....The Rev. Dr. F. M. Gregg
"Why Phi Psi Leads in Pan Hellenic Gatherings".....R. K. Birnsman

Among others of the eighty-four diners were:

Joseph Halsted,	Joseph Downey,
L. B. Lash,	F. M. Metcalf,
A. P. Wilcox,	W. C. Shipman,
F. J. Burton,	Perkins Shaw,
George C. Sikes,	Ralph Bradley,
Frank C. Smith,	Walter S. Holden,

MALLETTE WILL GO OUT.

DETERMINES TO RETIRE FROM THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Gives as His Reasons That He Cannot Attend to His Private Duties and Those Connected with the Drainage and Education Boards with Justice to Himself and These Departments—Who He Is and What He Has Accomplished.

J. P. Mallette, member of the Board of Education, announced yesterday his determination to retire at an early day from that position. To a reporter for THE TRIBUNE he said:

"The only reason I have for resigning from the board is I have not time to attend to the duties. I am oppressed not only by the cares of my own private business, but by the newly assumed responsibilities of a Trustee of the Sanitary District, in which capacity I have designs of great public usefulness which I am not at liberty now to disclose. My principle is a man is under the same obligations of industry and fidelity in an honorary position as in a salaried office, and therefore I cannot think of remaining on the Board of Education when my other engagements make it impossible for me to do the work full justice. This is my only reason.

"I do not contemplate retiring, however, for two months. I cannot bear to leave in an unfinished condition the work in which I have taken the greatest interest since my appointment. This is the manual training work. We have just arranged to open manual training departments in seven additional grammar schools—the La Salle, Carpenter, Von Humboldt, Graham, Kershaw, Curtis, and Bowen Schools. These schools all have to be equipped with machinery and teachers and be fairly started before I could think of retiring. I am particularly anxious to see the John Worthy School at the bridewell in successful operation before I give up the work. I also feel under an obligation not to resign until the financial embarrassments which the board always experiences at the beginning of the year are relieved. I have no one to recommend as my successor."

Mr. Mallette was first appointed to the board in 1892 by Mayor Washburne and reappointed in 1895 by Mayor Swift to represent the southwestern section of the city. He always has been one of the most industrious and useful members of the board. He was first Chairman of the Committee on Music, but his best work has been done as Chairman of the Manual Training committee. He has also been a stanch advocate of the extension of the kindergarten system to all the schools in the working districts of the city. His contemplated retirement is greatly regretted by the other members of the board, who have entreated him without success to reconsider his determination.

There was also a rumor yesterday that Fred M. Blount had resigned from the Board of Education, but it could not be verified. Mr. Blount was in Evanston attending a funeral, but his associates at the Chicago National Bank said the rumor was positively without foundation. Mayor Swift knows nothing of it.

IT DISCUSSES MANUAL TRAINING.

Committee of the Board Has a Conference on Future Work.

The Committee on Manual Training of the Board of Education, J. P. Mallette, Chairman, held a called meeting yesterday. Supt. Lane was in conference with the committee, and the main business transacted was the final arrangements for opening and equipping the seven new manual training departments at the La Salle, Carpenter, Von Humboldt, Graham, Kershaw, Curtis, and Bowen Schools. When the committee adjourned it was with the assurance this important work would be successfully inaugurated immediately after the holidays. With a view of providing teachers for these schools it was ordered the Superintendent should hold an examination for candidates at the West Division High School at 9 a. m. Jan. 3.

The attention of the committee was next directed to the mortifying delay in the opening of the John Worthy Manual Training School at the bridewell, and it was arranged the whole committee should visit it on the afternoon of today week. Supt. Lane said, while the school as at first contemplated would not be complete without a separate cell-house for the pupils, there was no reason why it should not go into operation and do a world of good as soon as the brick wall around it was completed. The trouble was the city had not the money either to erect the cell-house or complete the wall.

WOULD KNOW THEIR ANTECEDENTS

School Janitors and Engineers Requested to Answer Questions.

Chief Engineer Waters of the Board of Education has addressed a circular to all the engineers and janitors who have come into the Chicago public school system by annexation, and whose antecedents are therefore unknown, requesting them to answer the following questions:

What is your present position? In what building are you now employed? What has been your experience in your present line of work? By whom have you been employed, and for what length of time respectively? When did you commence work for any Board of Education, and for what board? How long have you remained in the service of such board? How long have you been in the employ of the City of Chicago Board of Education, and at what building?

Although Mr. Waters issues this circular as Chief Engineer of the Board of Education, it is said the information will be of great value to the Board of Trustees of the school pension fund. It will compel every engineer and janitor to disclose his past record, perhaps years in advance of his application for a pension, and save the trouble of examination when his application comes in. Mr. Waters is in favor of a simflar precaution in the case of teachers in the public schools.

Chemistry Teachers Will Meet.

The third annual conference of teachers of chemistry will be held at 2 p. m., on Dec. 30, and 9 a. m. on Dec. 31, in Room 20 of the Kent Chemical Laboratory of the University of Chicago. No set papers will be read, and the discussion on the reports of committees will be entirely informal. The teachers will dine together the first day at the Hotel Windermere at 6:30 p. m.

Flag Upside Down.

The most recent flag incident at the Board of Education is the announcement the Ogden School for the last three months, and until yesterday, floated its flag upside down without noticing it.

DIGBY BELL HAS TO GIVE IT UP.

His Opera Company Stranded at Terre Haute, Ind.

The Digby Bell Opera company has been stranded at Terre Haute, Ind., after a tour of ten weeks in the South and West. The company was organized in this city and started South in the beginning of October. It consisted of sixty persons. The prime donne were Miss Laura Joyce-Bell and Miss Josephine Knapp, who was the star songstress in "The Tar and Tartar."

Digby Bell and his wife are expected in this city today. Mr. Bell sent a dispatch from Terra Haute to his father-in-law, who lives here, saying that he did the best he could for the other members of the company, but that they are practically penniless. Mr. Bell has lost all he and his friends invested in the venture.

"Nancy Lee" was the only opera the company produced on the road. Its music was composed by Fred Miller. When the company was at Evansville, Ind., ten days ago, Mr. Miller insisted that his royalties, amounting to $1,200, should be paid.

He secured a court injunction stopping the performance. Mr. Bell telegraphed to friends in the East and a compromise was effected. It is said that Nick Engel of this city advanced some of the money to satisfy Miller's claim.

But the draft on the slender treasury of the opera company was more than Mr. Bell could stand and the crash came when they arrived at Terre Haute. They got there on the night of Dec. 7, but no advance arrangements for a performance had been made. On Thursday last the Terre Haute Lodge of Elks gave a benefit for the singers, which relieved their embarrassment to some extent, but it was deemed best to disband.

Miss Lillian Russell met Mr. Bell in Chattanooga and offered himself and his wife a good engagement with a new company she is to send out in January. Miss Russell is now in the South, but will be back here before New Year's day. Friends of Mr. Bell say he will accept.—New York Journal.

BRIBERY AND REPORTED DEATH.

How a Convicted Murderer Escaped a Full Penitentiary Term.

Wichita, Kas., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—J. J. Thompson, a business-man of this city, received a letter today from W. P. Patterson, a wealthy hotel-keeper, who two years ago was sentenced to the Kansas penitentiary for fourteen years for the murder of a cattleman at his hotel. Over a year ago reports went out from the penitentiary that Patterson was sick and finally his death was announced. A body was encoffined and forwarded to his home for burial.

His wife wept over the coffin and took it for granted it inclosed the remains of her husband.

The affair passed from the public mind and was not revived until Mr. Thompson received the letter from Patterson asking him to find out the whereabouts of his wife that he might communicate with her. In the letter he stated that the body that was shipped to his home for burial was procured in Chicago, and the whole thing was a deception to aid him in escaping punishment.

His connection with the murder was that of inciting another man to it and giving him the weapon to do it. He states in the letter that he gave an official in the penitentiary $7,000 to aid him by this method to regain his liberty, and gives the official's name. Mr. Patterson is supposed to be in Central America, but Mr. Thompson will not make his whereabouts known.

MGR. SATOLLI DONS THE ZUCHETTA

Interesting Exercises at the Reception to the Pope's Messenger.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—The delivery to Mgr. Satolli of the zuchetta (a small red skull cap) and the consistoral letter informing him of his elevation to the Cardinalate, which are preliminary to the conferring upon him of the beretta, took place at the Catholic Legation here this evening. The duty was performed by the Marquis Sacrapanti, the Pope's messenger.

Marquis Sacrapanti explained his mission in a few words and handed the consistorial letter to Mgr. Sbarretti, who opened it, read the brief official announcement that on the 29th of November, at a consistory, the Pope had created the delegate a Cardinal. Mgr. Satolli, in reply, delivered some extemporaneous remarks. All the proceedings were in Latin. After the ceremony the Cardinal and his guests dined together.

ARE NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Funeral of Frank B. Marshall.

Frank B. Marshall, who during the war was a sergeant of the Ellsworth Zouaves, and who died on Wednesday night, will be buried this afternoon from the residence, No. 6801 South Aberdeen street. Mr. Marshall was a member of U. S. Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R., and the Union Veterans' club. At the close of the war he received a commission in the regular army as Lieutenant of Company B, Thirteenth United States Infantry. He was 54 years old, and lived most of his life in Chicago.

Dr. David E. Halteman.

Delavan, Wis., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The Rev. David E. Halteman, general missionary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist State convention, died at his home here this morning of rheumatism of the heart. Dr. Halteman's pastorate in Illinois and Delavan covered a period of thirty-nine years. During the War of the Rebellion Dr. Halteman was Chaplain of the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry.

Baron Nils Posse.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 19.—Baron Nils Posse, who introduced the Ling system of gynastics into this country some ten years ago, is dead. His writings on the subject of physical culture had made him famous. He was knighted by the King of Sweden for his educational work on that country.

Warren Hall.

Warren Hall, aged 75, who lived in Chicago forty years, died at No. 140 North Robey street on Wednesday. Mr. Hall accumulated a fortune in the manufacturing business. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and a son. The funeral will take place today at 1 o'clock.

Steven Ross.

Massillon, O., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Steven Ross, a former slave, died today, aged 108. He was a famous possum hunter, and originated ghost stories that circulated far and wide.

Dr. Samuel Fleet Spier.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Dr. Samuel Fleet Spier, a widely known writer on medical subjects, died today.

Murders His Divorced Wife.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19.—[Special.]—Charles Moser tonight stabbed and killed his recently divorced wife Irene. He was just released from the workhouse yesterday through the influence of his wife's brother, Gus Schulte. Tonight he lay in wait for her at the mouth of an alley near home, and as she was passing sprang upon her and stabbed her. He escaped.

YERKES TAKES HIS PICTURES AWAY.

Entire Gallery of the Baron Moved to His New Home.

Charles T. Yerkes has taken his collection of fine art works to his New York residence, where he is to reside in the future. The collection of paintings and statuary is valued at nearly $1,000,000 and is one of the finest in the world owned by a private citizen. Mr. Yerkes moved them East in a private car and rode with them on the trip over the Michigan Central road. They were sent as express matter and valued as such at $100.

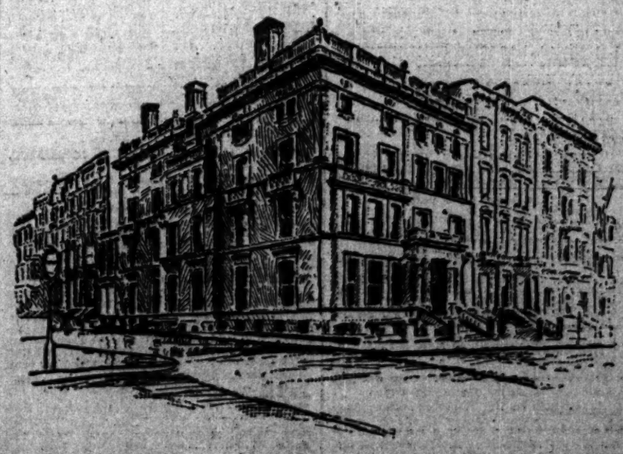
There was some delay in arranging the transportation to suit Mr. Yerkes. He called upon the American Express company and asked for special privileges. He was shown baggage and express cars that could be had, but none suited the cable car magnate. He desired to travel with his art gallery and finally got what he wanted. One of the finest Wagner chair cars was secured and the chairs removed. A sleeping-room was provided for Mr. Yerkes.

Big furniture-moving vans were used to transfer the pieces of art from the house at Thirty-second street and Michigan avenue to the car. Each piece was covered with canvas and carefully placed in a secure position for the trip. The car then went as through express on the Michigan Central New York limited on Dec. 11. But few people knew what was going on, and those few did not tell. Secrecy was observed throughout. Mr. Yerkes and one man being the only guards.

When the collection arrived in New York the next day a small army of vans was waiting and soon it removed the contents of the car to Mr. Yerkes' new residence, just completed at Sixty-eighth street and Fifth avenue. There they are being hung up and stood about in their various places in the magnificent gallery, which is second to none in New York. The new house is probably the finest in that city. It is a four-story brown-stone building, designed by Robert H. Robertson. The art gallery is said to be the largest private one in the United States. It is 100x25 feet, one story high. It will be used on occasion as a ball-room. The library, the breakfast-room, and the sleeping-rooms are upon the second floor. The ball-room alone cost $30,000. Mrs. Yerkes is said to possess a discriminating knowledge of artistic value second only to her husband's. She has aided him in gathering the valuable collection.

Among the paintings taken from Chicago by this shipment are many rare and valuable works by old masters and modern artists of note. There are two by Rembrandt, two by Rubens, one by Ruisdael; three by Teniers, three by Potter, one by Wouverman, Sir Edwin Henry Landseer, Millet, Israels, Detaille, Carot, Bouguereau, Benjamin-Constant, and three by Daubigny. In all there are eighty-two paintings by fifty-nine artists. The works by Rubens are "The Martyrdom of St. Lievin" and the "Heads of Two Apostles." Those by Rembrandt are "Philemon and Baucis" and "Portrait of a Rabbi." Other artists who are represented are:

Berchem,	Dou,
Cassebeek,	Troyon,
Dyck,	Robbema,
Heem,	Potter,
Hooghe,	Berg,
Ostade,	Cuyp,
Quast,	Guardi,
Velde,	Achenbach,
Gruyze,	Bronkhorst,
Keyser,	Brandt,
Berne-Bellecour,	Crescenzi,
Charlemont,	Diaz,
Cavanna,	Hamerag,
Dupre,	Zimkenberg,
Jettel,	Kock Koek,
Knaus,	Lipps,
Leurel,	Rico,
Troktomow,	Roybet,
Rousseau,	Schmidt,
Sanchez-Perrier,	Stroobant,
Stevens,	Vibert,
Troyon,	Diem,
Willems,	Gerome,
Wouverman,	



CHARLES T. YERKES' NEW YORK RESIDENCE.

PREPARE TO ISSUE CALL.

REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET.

Date of "Love Feast" Will Be Fixed at the Great Northern Hotel Gathering on Dec. 27—Campaign Expected to Follow Instanter—Delegates-at-Large Mentioned in Cook County—Conferences and Their Hidden Meanings—Political Gossip.

The members of the Executive committee of the Republican State Central committee will meet at noon on Dec. 27 at the Great Northern Hotel in this city. At this meeting a call will be ordered for a meeting of the entire State Central committee. The last mentioned is the gathering usually called the "love feast," and on this occasion the State convention will be called.

The meeting of the Executive committee will of itself be of no particular moment. It will, however, bring together a number of Republicans from all parts of Illinois. The "love feast" will be held late in January or early in February, and the campaign, it is said, will open instanter.

The metaphorical "woods" are full of aspirants for the four delegateships-at-large form Illinois to the national convention. "Uncle Dick" Oglesby would be pleased with the honor, and so would Shelby M. Cullom.

Cook County has a plenitude of candidates. S. W. Allerton is probably the most earnest of the lot. His friends are already singing his praises and the "tip" is out he will make a fight for the place. He will probably meet with opposition, it is said, judging by the current of talk and recent events. Those who pretend to know say George Schneider, the banker, would not decline to be made a delegate-at-large, nor would William H. Harper, E. G. Keith, Charles B. Farwell, or J. Ogden Armour. Cook County, it is thought, will get two out of the four. There was some gossip about George E. Adams for a time. He said, however, he didn't want to go.

Sample "Conferences."

The members of the last General Assembly are visiting the city freely as the holidays approach, and never fail to drop into the headquarters of the party with which they affiliate. The presence of these men is by many construed to be of great moment, and their visits and whisperings are said to be conferences of great moment. It was said in several papers of yesterday and the day before Congressman Hopkins, Col. Carlisle Page Bryan, and Charley Cherry held a highly important conference at the Sherman House at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Hopkins has no headquarters at the Sherman. He lives in Aurora and visits Chicago almost every day when he is at home. The conference in question, if held at all, netted the Sherman House 40 cents, distributed as follows:

	Cents.
1 pint apollinaris	25
1 cigar	15
Total	40

Some papers laid great stress on the visit of Col. Isaac Taylor of Peoria and declared in a semi-authoritative way he was a prominent candidate for the Attorney-Generalship. Col. Taylor would make a good Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Auditor or Treasurer of State. He isn't exactly available for Attorney-General because he is not a practicing attorney. He conducts a lucrative real estate and money loaning business. He may not be a member of the bar at all.

John A. Barnes a Democrat.

The following item in one daily paper of yesterday is of interest:

"Another prominent Republican who dropped in at headquarters was John A. Barnes of Louisville, a member of the Lower House of the Legislature. Mr. Barnes is a son-in-law of Col. John R. Tanner."

Mr. Barnes was, is and alway will be a Democrat. He is a Democratic member of the House; a Democratic candidate for the Senatorial nomination. He wouldn't vote for his own father-in-law, John R. Tanner, for Governor. Barnes isn't built on those plans or specifications, although he fairly idolizes John R. Tanner.

There were numerous "conferences" at the Great Northern yesterday. John R. Tanner, Secretary Stone, and Bailey D. Dawson conferred, and it was agreed the day was suggestive of hot scotch and hot spiced rum. Chairman Jamieson didn't "confer" much, because he was too busy writing letters. Al Campbell of Effingham and one or two "chair-warmers" conferred as to the effect of a war between Great Britain and America on the broom-corn crop.

Thomas S. Ridgeway of Shawneetown came in to say he was for John R. Tanner for Governor and so were Gallatin and a lot more counties in Southern Illinois. The date of the convention was of moment to Mr. Ridgeway, who frankly said he didn't want to swelter in Springfield at an early May convention. He had had experiences of this character in years gone by, and now favored a convention about the 20th of April.

Some members of the State Board of Agriculture are prowling about asking the convention be held in the building at the State Fair grounds. This edifice is about four miles from the center of the city, without telegraph wires or adequate transportation facilities for an occasion like the convention. The State House is good enough for any and everybody, and the State Fair ground isn't any more available than the Coliseum in Chicago.

THURMAN MAKES NOVEL BEQUESTS.

His Will Probated at Columbus, O.—Shows a Fortune Less than $200,000.

Columbus, O., Dec. 19.—The probated will today of the late Senator Thurman shows he was worth from $160,000 to $170,000. The will, drawn Oct. 20, 1879, remains unchanged with the exception of a codicil transferring his law library from a relative, since dead, to a grandson, Albert Lee Thurman. To his daughters, Mrs. Cowles and Mrs. McCormick, he gives fifty books each, to be selected by them from his library. To his son, Allen, he gives his surveying instruments of early days. To a sister, Mrs. Reimensnyder, he gives $500 in addition to former bequests. To his son-in-law, Richard C. McCormick, his gold snuff-box. To his son-in-law, William S. Cowles, his blackthorn cane and twenty volumes from the library, to be selected by him. Allen W., grandson, gets the gold watch, and Albert Lee, grandson, the gold-headed cane. The household goods go to the son, Allen W. The real estate in Columbus is equally divided between his three children; all other real estate equally between his two daughters. The gold snuff-box is the one sent by Tiffany to the Paris exposition in 1873. It was given to Judge Thurman by his son-in-law, ex-Gov. McCormick.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 19.—The will of William Story, the sculptor, who died in Rome about a month ago, was filed in the Probate Court here today. The will bequeaths all the property to his three children, Waldo, Julien, and Edith, with the exception of small legacies to the wife of his son Waldo and the husband of his daughter Edith. The wife of his son Julien, who is the well known prima donna, Emma Eames, is not mentioned in the will.

SUPPOSED DEAD MAN IS ALIVE.

Mystery Surrounding a Recent Case of Suicide in California.

Fillmore, Cal., Dec. 19.—Interest in the Anacapa Hotel suicide at Ventura, Cal., has been reawakened by the receipt of a letter from H. L. Jones of Chicago asking for information and copies of Chicago Press club cards and letters found upon the body of the man supposed to be H. L. Jones. The writer claims to be the man personated, and says he is much alive. The mystery is heightened by the fact that two women and a man who came to Santa Barbara and identified the remains allowed the impression to prevail that the suicide was H. L. Jones, a Chicago newspaper man. No one here knows him.

H. L. Jones, a Chicago reporter, visited many of the southern cities in California last spring, and it is his supposition that some newspaper man with whom he became acquainted in that State afterward employed his name and appropriated checks and letters sent to him at various points in the State. Mr. Jones is now employed in this city, and says that checks mailed to him at Los Angeles, Cal., from the San Francisco Examiner never reached him, and he is of the opinion they were received, as were a number of letters addressed to him at Los Angeles and other cities in California, by the man who committed suicide and traveled under the name of H. L. Jones.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

William C. Magill & Co. were convicted yesterday of violating the rules of the Chicago Underwriters' Association. The charge against the Magill agency was cutting below the rates established by the board on the Chicago office building, Clark and Lake streets. When Magill & Co. wrote the risk they immediately notified Secretary Trimingham of the association of their action, claiming justification on the ground that their purpose was to uphold the rules. The Secretary at once ordered them to cancel, and in accordance the policies were promptly taken up by Magill & Co. Notwithstanding this, charges were preferred against the agency for violations of the rules. The deposit of $100 was placed with the investigating committee, which found Magill & Co. guilty. An appeal was taken to the trial board, resulting in this latter body sustaining the finding of the investigating committee. The trial board was in session Wednesday afternoon and the whole of Thursday. Mr. Magill testified as to his course in the matter, but the opinion prevailed that as long as the rates had been cut discipline should be accorded. Mr. Magill's point of defense that he had cut the rates to uphold the association failed to carry sufficient weight with it to secure his acquittal. There is still one course open to Magill & Co. They can take issue with the finding of the trial board and appeal to the whole association as a body for a reversal of the former decisions. Mr. Magill said yesterday afternoon he had not determined fully whether he would abide by the findings of the two tribunals or would ask the association at its next regular meeting for full acquittal of the charges preferred. There are still other members to be tried for their part in the matter. R. A. Waller & Co., Secor Cunningham, the Manchester, and the London and Liverpool and Globe were concerned in the original placing of the line.

* * *

News of the temporary injunction granted in the St. Louis case probably means Missouri will have no standard policy form by Jan. 1. It is argued by Chicago managers it would be a physical impossibility for the companies to have policies of a new form printed by the time the new year comes around. If the permanent injunction is granted the companies will go on in the old way, and if it is refused, all sections in Missouri will be compelled to obey the law and peace will have been secured. The principal objection found by the Business-Men's League to the form proposed was in the three-quarter value clause.

* * *

Insurance Superintendent Hahn of Ohio has ruled that Lloyds may be admitted to the State. It is feared when this order goes into effect agents of the old line companies will cut rates in order to meet the competition naturally established by the new companies. One agent has announced he will offer rates of from 25 to 50 per cent below the board rates. The Cincinnati local board has just passed through some trouble over the adoption of a new schedule for the Bottoms district. This schedule will be placed in operation soon and it is thought will prove advantageous to the companies doing business in that city.

* * *

The iron safe clause in policies has been sustained in a test case at Montgomery, Ala. Crawford & Co., merchants, held a policy of $1,500 in the Hanover Fire on a store which burned. With the store were destroyed the record of the business which the iron safe clause says must be kept in a "safe place" Crawford & Co., notwithstanding this clause, asked for the full amount named in the policy. The company resisted, and the case went to the courts. Judge Tyson, after considering the evidence, upheld the clause in every particular.

* * *

Business-men of Indianapolis are making an effort to have the fire department of that city reorganized. The matter has not progressed far, but it is thought better protection against fire will be secured eventually. The local board of the city is also working to secure the same end. At a recent regular meeting of the association a committee was appointed to look into the

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED BY A1 ACCOUNTANT, cashier, and general office man possessing experience and references; capable of filling position of trust and responsibility; quick and reliable figurer; good penman. Address Z 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, or writing up books, day or evening, by accountant. Address F. W. METZ, 608 W. Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; moderate salary, where there is a chance for advancement. Reference given. Address X 119, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper as bookkeeper, asst., or general office assistant; can figure; salary moderate; best of city ref. Address X 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BUSINESS man; good bookkeeper and correspondent; speaks French, Dutch, and German; moderate salary. Address Z 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining, and writing up books, periodically or evening. Address P.-O. Box 594, City.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper; age 30; five years with present employer. All reference. Address X 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 20; experienced office assistant. Address Z 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DOUBLE-ENTRY bookkeeper capable of taking full charge; also assistant; city references. K L 35, Tribune.

Domestics.

BOOKWORK—YOUNG GIRL; FAMILY OF 2; nothing given out; good home. 221 29th-st., Lake.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to care for infant; South Side preferred. MAGGIE FRIES, 3726 Buffalo-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman with best of references; infant's nurse. 99 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT DOmestics supplied promptly; all nationalities. WILLIS, 284 43d-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, 23; out of city; experienced stenographer; Remington operator; is very much in need of a permanent position. Best of references as to character and competency. Address J F 2, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES can be GRATIS with stenographers of any kind. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bk. Bld.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping and office work; permanent. Address Z 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER with machine and references. Z 86, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANT REGISTERED PHARMACISTS—Apply to E. Hillman, Boston Store, 118-120 State-st.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, stenographers, etc., wishing positions with leading city houses should leave applications with Monarch Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

WANTED—TO HANDLE MAIL ORDER correspondence in wholesale clothing house; must be a good hand and be able to dictate a good letter; experienced man only; will not experiment; salary wanted, and previous situations. Position will not be considered. Z 110, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

WANTED—SOLICITORS—3 THREE, IMMEDIATELY; good commission; monopoly. UNZER, 54 Dearborn-st.

CANADIAN—TO DO CANVASSING IN CHICAGO. Address The Mail, Toronto, Canada.

GENTLEMAN—ENERGETIC, OF GOOD ADdress, to travel in Michigan for the Grand Rapids Mutual Life Insurance Co. Grand Rapids, Mich. Insurance experience not essential; splendid opportunity for the right party. Address the company.

MAN FOR HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASSING; good selling. Address, with references, Z 92, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—GROCERY OFFICE SALESMAN or department manager in old established grocery house; must be thoroughly experienced in the business; state salary, references, and ages; applications confidential. J N 75, Tribune.

SALESMAN—FAMILIAR WITH FINE KNIT underwear and hosiery; Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, and Illinois. Address MANUFACTURER, P. O. Box 3506, New York.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED IN SALE OF sewing machines; must be a worker and have good references; good position and a future. Call Temple. M. D. FENNS.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED WHOLESALE with established city trade; good salary for the right party. Address by mail only, 179 West Water-st.

SALESMAN—BEST AUTOMATIC GAS BURNER ever shown; agents' average profits last year $4 day. A. HALL, Room 204, 56 Fifth-av.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED CITY, TO CARry a specialty in suspenders on commission. Suspender Co., 307 Central-av., Cin'ti, O.

SALESMAN—TO SELL $5 PANTS ON ROAD; opportunity. Apply in person, Room 312 Ashland Block.

SALESMAN—ONE THOROUGHLY ACQUAINT with the mantel and tile business; must state salary required. Address Z 88, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—GOOD TRAVELING SALESMAN to handle manufacturer; side line; give reference. Address Z 99, Tribune office.

SALESMAN FOR CITY; NEW APPARATUS; no competition; good thing. 152 Lake-st.

SALESMAN—CIGAR; EXPERIENCED. FRANK BROS.

SALESMEN—TO SELL THE ELECTRIC LIGHT Powder to grocery stores in the city; close-in men need apply. Pay 15 per cent commission. Room 702, 167 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—TO TAKE ORDERS AND COLLECT; good, signed by a business firm, required; exceptional chance for some one. Address, giving references, Z 93, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—WE CAN OFFER SOLICITORS unusual opportunity in our subscription department; salary or commission. J. B. CAMPBELL, 2 E. Madison-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY ELECTRICIAN; 12 years' experience in wiring and motor repairs. Address Z 74, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS place as houseman; small wages; references. Address Z 76, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN; IS sober and reliable. Rear 3652 Lake-av.

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SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; $40 to $50; who will help me procure good, permanent place. Address J N 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN DEsires position as stenographer; four years' experience. Address Z 84, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—CATALOGUING, INdexing, proof reading, correcting MSS. for publishers, and genealogical researches made by ROGERS, 5535 Monroe-av.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF 23, used to work around house, tend to horses, and cows; will work for small wages; references. Z 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY, RELIAble, and trustworthy young man, in private family; excellent recommendations. J F 13, Tribune.

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WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

APPRENTICE FOR BARBER TRADE; CAN have ready situation at first-class wages in city or country after only eight weeks' practice; many calls for graduates than we can supply. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av. Call or send for illustrated catalogue.

MAN—RRIGHT, YOUNG, TO LEARN NEWSpaper sketching. Address Z 106, Tribune office.

PACKER—EXPERIENCED, FOR GLASSWARE and toys. Apply Supt.'s office. A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO., State and Van Buren-sts.

TWO HUSTLERS—TO CALL AT 410 FIRST National Bank Bldg.; good reference.

YOUNG MAN—TO LEARN GOOD TRADE; steady work; good pay from beginning; must have $50. Address Z 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—A FIRST-CLASS LADY BOOKkeeper who can operate typewriter; is willing to work; state experience, salary expected, and references. Address J F 5, Tribune office.

LADIES—PLEASANT OFFICE WORK. DR. McLean's Divine Healing parlors. 322 State-st.

SALESLADY—NOT UNDER 25; PLEASANT, permanent, and remunerative position to right party. Apply today after 9 o'clock at Room 45, 99 Dearborn-st.

SALESLADIES—EXPERIENCED, FOR HANDkerchiefs, fancy goods, men's neckwear, and holiday goods. Apply Supt.'s office. A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO., State and Van Buren-sts.

SALESLADIES—TWENTY-FIVE, FOR OUR different departments. Apply to E. HILLMAN, Boston Store, 118-124 State-st.

SALESLADIES—EXPERIENCED— FRANK BROS.

Domestics.

GIRL—INTELLIGENT, FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork, care of children, etc., on North Shore. Room 1112, 112 Dearborn-st.

GIRL—GENERAL HOUSEWORK. GOOD COOK; good wages. 1229 Oak-av., Evanston.

HOUSEWORK — COMPETENT GIRL, NEAT and tidy, for general housework in a family of three; one other need apply; wages $4. Call forenoon, 3025 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework; must be competent cook and laundress; fair wages and permanent position in refined home. 5052 Washington-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; new house; second girl is kept; none but competent need apply. 5412 Madison-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERal housework, 631 N. Park-av., 1st flat.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR second work. 3411 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3459 Indiana-av., rear.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; references required. 3230 Rhodes-av.

NURSE—FOR YEAR-OLD BABY. APPLY IMmediately 1904 Michigan-av., South Side.

REFINED GIRL OR WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework in family of two; good home for right party. Call 329 S. Paulina-st., top floor.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—LADY WISHES EXPERIenced working housekeeper; best refs. required; some plain sewing; wages $5. A. B. G., 2d flat north, 5515 Woodlawn-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—WHO HAS HER OWN typewriter and writes a good longhand; salary $5 per week to begin; position permanent. Address Z 109, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, AND ACcountant, competent, having force and intelligence; immediately. JOHN H. MULDOON, Ashland Block.

STENOGRAPHER AND MACHINE OPERAtor—Competent; moderate salary; give references and salary wanted. Z 98, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHER—A1 SMITH OPERATOR; $60 per month. 509, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—2; CALIGRAPH, $10; REMington, $7. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 206.

Miscellaneous.

BARBERS—MORE CALL FOR LADY BARBERS than we can supply; girls wanted to learn; only 8 weeks required; practice day or night. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av. Hairdressing and manicuring also taught; catalogue mailed free.

CASH GIRLS AND BOYS—50. APPLY SUPT.'S office. A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO., State and Van Buren-sts.

DIPPERS—EXPERIENCED BON BON DIPpers, at once; high wages paid. C. F. GUNTHER, 212 State-st.

LADY—TO DO WRITING AT HOME; WAGES $3 or $4 per week. Address, in own handwriting, Lock Box 530, Chicago, Ill.

LADY—ONE NOT EASILY DISCOURAGED; A good thing for some one. Address, giving references, Z 93, Tribune office.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—REFINED AND EDucated, for older children; references required. Address B Z 258, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—FIVE REFINED LADY SOLICitors to sell a new article that is in great demand; goods are to be sold only in the best residence portions of the city; small capital required, but no risk, as goods can be returned if not sold. Call Friday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock at Room 514, 112 Dearborn-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 627 MONADNOCK BLDG. Tel. Har. 326; ref., Corn Exchange Bank.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOT TRUE THAT "THE AMERICAN PEOPLE like to be humbugged!" Proof—Agents selling average article make no money, while agents selling our little household novelty all have bank accounts; more agents wanted. SUTLIVE BROS., Keokuk, Ia.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE MAN, who can act as agent for a Southern Company owning large body of best land. References required. Address M. L. WINCHELL, general delivery, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—TO SECURE ORDERS; GOOD OILS; fine outfit; liberal terms. Address the Euclid Oil Co., Cleveland, O.

FINE CHARACTER SKETCH AND VOCAL artist, with good paper and elegant wardrobe, wants No. 1 advance agent. Z 79, Tribune.

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS-MAN WANTS first-class exclusive agency for Pacific Coast. Address Z 80, Tribune office, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—PURSUANT TO order of County Court of Cook County, bids will be received for the furniture, fixtures (including handsome soda water fountain), stock of drugs and medicines, etc., leasehold, interest, and good will of the Business of the Opera-House Pharmacy recently operating a drug store at corner of 63d-st. and Stewart-av. All bids must be presented to the undersigned at his office on or before 9:30 a. m. Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895.
EDWARD L. HOLLETT, assignee, Room 607, 84 La Salle-st.

I HAVE $5,000 AND SERVICES TO PUT IN ANY legitimate business that promises a fair return. Am 30 years old and have been in business in Chicago for 5 years; have good business ability and am a hustler. Only replies giving full particulars answered. Address Z 96, Tribune office.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE FOR A MAN with good character who can put $50,000 into a firm; good opportunity for a father to get his son in business; references given and references required. Address J N 48, Tribune office.

I HAVE SECURED THE EXCLUSIVE SALE IN Chicago of a certain excellent mfr. of breakfast foods and cereals. I want a partner with $2,000. A rare opportunity for right party. Address Z 87, Tribune office.

I WANT TO SELL ⅓ INTEREST IN MY OLDestablished hat store; ½ block from City Hall; will bear investigation; my reasons for wishing a partner are lack of time and dishonesty of help. Address Z 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, CLEAN, LEGITIMATE, paying cash business, centrally located downtown; by owner, on account of other business out of town. Address Z 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE ON SOUTH SIDE; good, old, excellent prescription trade; average sales $60 per day; good lease; fine modern fixtures; close investigation invited. Address C V 204, Tribune.

WANTED—AT ONCE—PARTIES WITH $15,000 to $25,000 to put in established plant for manufacturing bicycle parts. Address CHAS. MAGEE, care The Referee, Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CIGAR, TOBACco store, down-town, including shanty engine. 516 West 14th-st.

OFFICE MANAGER—WITH $400; GOOD SALary to start; permanent situation; secured. Address Z 111, Tribune office.

$2,000 SECURES INTEREST IN PROMINENT corporation with a salaried position; money secured. Address Z 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE MAN, who can act as agent for a Southern Company owning large body of best land. References required. Address M. L. WINCHELL, general delivery, Chicago, Ill.

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$2,000 SECURES INTEREST IN PROMINENT corporation with a salaried position; money secured. Address Z 89, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board; reasonable rates; convenient residence location.

367 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND BLOCK SOUTH OF Auditorium—Choicest furnished rooms and table.

73 22D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ROOM $4 per week; table board $3.

North Side.

482 DEARBORN-AV.—SUITE OF BEAUTIFUL front rooms, small room; running water; half block electric cars; board optional.

464 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOM SUITABLE FOR two with board; $5; also day boarders wanted.

Miscellaneous.

PERSONS DESIRING ROOMS OR BOARD please call 1524 Masonic Temple; no expense.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GOOD ROOM AND FIRST-CLASS board wanted by man and wife, in private family. Address, with particulars, stating price, C 145, Tribune office.

BOARD — ALL PERSONS HAVING FAMILY hotels or respectable private homes with rooms for rent kindly call at 1524 Masonic Temple.

BOARD—AND ROOM, BY YOUNG GERMAN-American, in congenial private family; board $6. Address J C 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—COMPETENT TEACHER OF ELOCUtion (lady) wants board in private family in exchange for lessons. Address X 168, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS—HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st.; single or en suite; American and European; strictly first-class in every respect; reasonable rates; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Mgrs., Office 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—3100 CALUMET-AV., HANDSOMEly furnished rooms; steam heat, telephone; modern conveniences.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—PLEASANT FURnished room, heated; $1.50 weekly. Inquire Kenwood station.

West Side.

TO RENT—14 THROOP-ST.—NEATLY FURnished room, hot and cold water, bath, gas, furnace heat.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE for man and wife. 253 N. State-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, stone front brick, modern improvements; fine furniture, piano, etc.; for year, to family of adults only; $35 month. A. S. ESMAY, 7828 Stewart-av., Auburn Park.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
SPECIAL! SPECIAL!! SPECIAL!!!

Only one of those beautiful 6-room flats left; steam heat; passenger elevator; every convenience; location good; perfect light and ventilation; special rates to a select tenant; must be rented; "THE NORWOOD," 30th-st and Indiana-av.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!! SPECIAL!!!

TO RENT— —TO RENT
2224 INDIANA-AV.
Large light flats, 7 rooms each; very cheap.
2228 INDIANA-AV.
2d flat, 4 rooms, $15; 3d flat, 6 rooms, $20.
RHODES BROS. & CO., 1520 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND BATH, $25; 5-ROOM cor. and bath, $30; 4 rooms and bath, $20; steam, hot water, strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—THREE-ROOM FLAT, LARGE, INcluding furnace heat, $12 per month. 620 66th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, RESPONSIBLE parties only. 4721 Champlain-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—MODERN STEAM-HEATED FLATS, $13, $15, $18, $20. 701 W. Lake-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT 1000 N. Halsted-st.; low rent.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 84 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, IN EXCHANGE FOR board; references given and required. 329 Wells-st., 1st flat.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT, STEAM HEAT, walking distance, and in a good locality. Address Z 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU WANT TO rent your flat quickly call 1524 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORES IN THE Newton, 39th-st. and Calumet-av.; best location for high-class drug store on South Side. See janitor on premises, or JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., Agents, 205 Chamber of Commerce. Tel. 1630 Main.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 142 Michigan-av; good lease. Inquire at 143-4 Michigan-av., or Pabst Brewing Co.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHEAP—CHOICE OFFICES; SPACE to suit; suitable manufacturers' agts. and others; elevator; steam heat. 171 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER fine offices at 127 La Salle and 128 Washington.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE OFFICE; TELEPHONE. Inquire Room 10, No. 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WHOLE OR PART OF FURNISHED office. Room 702, 167 Dearborn-av.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING FLOORS, WITH power, on Pacific-av., between Harrison and Polk; 30,000 ft. at low price. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 261 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-STORY MILL CONstructed building, 28,000 feet floor space, elevator service, and steam heat, with or without power. CHATHOUP BROS., 79 S. Jefferson-st. Tel. M. 4193

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PERSONS DESIRING FLATS OR houses call 1524 Masonic Temple; no expense.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL ABOUT LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, RHEUMAtism, Bright's disease, diabetes, nervous, painful, and debilitating diseases, in current number of Health Reports; sample copy free. Physical Health Reports or call at Room 604, 167 Dearborn-st.

DR. B. HOWARD, SKILLFUL TREATMENT OF all female complaints by improved methods that are always effectual. 3118 Wabash-av.; elevator or Cottage Grove cars. Go 31st-st.

CHICAGO'S SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS ARE Dr. Hathaway & Co., 70 Dearborn-st.; diseases peculiar to men and women; letters answered.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts. Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1860.

DR. SWAN, 100 MASONIC TEMPLE, SKILLFUL treatment of all female complaints; room and nursing if desired; consultation free.

211 STATE-ST., ROOM 20, MRS. DR. BROWN—Skillful treatment of all female complaints by improved methods.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY EXPERT specialist in city treating special blood, skin, and nervous diseases; advice free; medicine $1. 184 State.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT—SPECIAL! UNTIL JAN. 1—Consultation one-half price by the distinguished mediums, Professors Yamara and Athzel; the White Mahatmas. Consultation in French, German, English, Turkish, Spanish, and Hindoostanee. They tell your name, age, and date of marriage. Advice on business, law, love, marriage, everything. Restore lost affections, reunite the separated, cause success in all undertakings. The combined forces of these two acknowledged masters of the occult mysteries makes failure impossible. 272 Michigan-av. No sign.

ARE YOU IN TROUBLE? CONSULT MRS. DR. HARDY, clairvoyant; 50c and $1. 1205 Wabash-av., cor 12th. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

DR. SMITH, 236 N. STATE-ST., GIVES FULL names; reveals everything; no charge; give as you can; last week here. Hours, 10 to 1.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—THE CO-PARTnership heretofore existing between Frank H. Hayes and Morton E. Mead under the style of Hayes, Mead & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Mead retiring. Frank H. Hayes will collect all assets due the firm and pay all liabilities.
FRANK H. HAYES,
MORTON E. MEAD.
Dated Dec. 16, 1895.

ROOFING.

GET YOUR ROOF REPAIRED GOOD AND cheap. J. Zeller Roofing Co., office 51st and Butler. Telephone South 740.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old (gravel) roofs repaired. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st.

GRAVEL ROOFING. ALL KINDS ROOFS RE paired; estimates free. P. M. PEASE, 333 Dearborn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 218 W.

HORSES WINTERED, STABLED, GRAINED, $1.50 week. RHODES, 56 Washington-st., R. 2.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1180 MASONIC Temple. Most complete stock in the city. Collectors' manual, 96-page coin catalogue 15 cents.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

AUCTION SALE of seven good building lots in Washington Heights (now inside the city) at our office, 96 Washington-st., Saturday, Dec. 21, at 2 p. m. sharp. A splendid investment! These lots are located in fast-growing neighborhoods and where cottages or houses will sell or rent. Now is the time to buy! The safest place for money is in the ground! Better than any other form of investment is the purchase of Chicago real estate—when it is low in price. It is more than likely that the buyers at this sale will double every dollar they put in in less than three years. They will get the lots at half prices to start with. Don't forget the sale! Seven good lots. Here they are:

One lot, 40x90, on Charles-st., two short blocks from the station of the Rock Island R. R. and Pan-Handle R. R., in the very center of a city of 2,500 people. Near Tracy-av. and near the public school.

Also two 40x90-foot lots on Front-st., fronting towards the station.

All splendid building lots. Two cottages can be built on each lot.

Also one lot on High-st., only 114 feet west of Vincennes, the great street of the Heights, and opposite the great Union Bridge Works, where several hundred are employed. This lot is 30x80; has alley at side and rear.

Also one lot on 96th-st. and two on 97th-st., near the 95th-st. station and near the Catholic church and school on 95th-st. These are 25x155 feet each to an alley.

Unheard of bargains can be had at this sale! As we always do as we agree—sell to the best bidder.

Don't fail to come!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

If a good Republican nomination is made we will advance prices on all subdivisions 25 per cent. If McKinley, Reed, Allison, or Harrison is elected we will advance prices in all subdivision 50 per cent.

We will also sell lot 31x125 to alley on the s. w. cor. of Bishop and 68th-st., near 69th-st. Electric cars and Ashland-av. electric cars.

ROBERT C. GIVINS & CO.,
96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STOP PAYING RENT—NEW 8-room

FORCED OUT OF BUSINESS!

The Keenest Cut! The Cleanest Sweep!

Is now being accomplished at THE STERLING TRUSTEE SALE! Without blare of bugles or pyrotechnic of words we put the plain facts plainly before you! The Sterling has been forced out of business, and by Jan. 1st this immense building must be emptied of over a QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' worth of Men's and Boys' Finest Wearables, manufactured for this season's "honor-bright" trade.

Holiday merchandise, reader, at after-holiday sacrifices. Enough said if you value economy.

OPEN TOMORROW UNTIL 10:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

For Father, For Brother, For Beau.

Forced-Out Prices in

Silk Underwear,
Silk Mufflers,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Silk Hosiery,
Silk Suspenders,
Canes,
Umbrellas,
Dress Gloves,
Driving Gloves,
Cashmere Hose,
Initial Handkfs,
Club Bags,
Slippers,
Corduroy Vests.

We have about 200 elegant

Half Price Smoking Jackets

of this season's creations which must be forced out at any sacrifice—no carried-over goods, but styles as fresh as the first flake of snow—
Actual $6 Jackets forced out at $3.00.
Actual $8 Jackets forced out at $4.00.
Actual $11 Jackets forced out at $5.50.
Actual $15 Jackets forced out at $7.50.

Satin Suspenders—Sensible presents at sensible prices.
$1.50 Suspenders forced out at 98c.
$2.00 Suspenders forced out at $1.39.
$2.50 Suspenders forced out at $1.69.

Collars and Cuffs—The pure linen grades. Gifts that are appreciated for their usefulness. 15c Collars, 7c. 25c Cuffs, 15c. *See Our Windows.*

Holiday Slippers—They come in embroidered Velvets—Black and Tan Leather, etc.—at the following forced out prices—
59c, 79c, 98c, $1.35, up to $3.00.

Shoes—Men's Dressy Calf Lace Footwear. Cork Sole $3 Shoes for $1.75. $4 Shoes for $2.65. Our $5 and $6 Shoes for $4.25.

Hat—Suggestions for the holidays—at figures that prove our determination to wind up Jan. 1. Choice styles of our $2 Soft and Stiff Hats—any size—fast colors..... $1 39
Same reductions in our $3 and $2.50 styles at..... $1.98

Seal Caps—All new goods, all $6 grades at..... $3.48
The Celebrated $5 Stetson Soft Hats—"forced out" at..... $3.48

For Husband, For Son, and Grandson.

Forced-Out Prices in

Bath Robes,
Night Robes,
House Coats,
Smoking Jackets,
Fur Caps,
Scarf Pins,
Cuff Buttons,
Watch Charms,
Shirt Sets,
Dress Shirts,
Neckwear,
Hosiery,
Underwear,
Mackintoshes.

Men's Clothing.

Ulsters—Men's Heavy Melton and Chinchilla Ulsters—cassimere lined, cut long, made with storm collar. "Forced" from $10 to..... $7.00

Men's Rich, Heavy Storm Coats—they're wool lined and made up from the reliable Friezes and Chinchillas. The $12.50 grades at..... $9.00

Overcoats—This season's Finest "Royal" Blue or Black Kersey Overcoats—our $25 grades—every size—richly finished—here's a finishing price..... $17.50

Men's Rich Kersey and Beaver Overcoats—lined throughout with Heavy Clay Worsted—a bargain always at $15—To close out at..... $11.00

Suits—Hundreds of Men's Strictly All-Wool, Stylish Sack Suits—any size—every garment a $12 value. Now..... $7.50

Men's Fashionable Gray Mixed, Clay Worsted, and Cheviot Suits—our $20 favorites—your size—your pattern—fine cassimeres included..... $12.50

Trousers—650 pairs of Men's Choice Cassimere, Cheviot, and Imported Worsted Pants—elegant shades and Patterns—positive $4 and $5 values—forced out at..... $2.95

Boys' Clothing.

Choice of the remaining 300 pairs of Boys' 50c Knee Pants..... 25c

Children's Very Durable 2-Piece Suits, in pretty dark effects—ages 6 to 14—price reduced from $2.50 to..... $1.49

Children's Serviceable and Genteel Winter Suits—ages 6 to 14—dark brown mixtures—some made with double knees—regular $3.50 suits..... $1.98

Big Boys' Long Pants Suits—ages 13 to 18—nobby double-breasted style—$5 fabrics—nicely tailored..... $3.45

Big Boys' Long Pants Suits, in rich Blues and Blacks—sizes 13 to 18—elegantly made up—double-breasted styles, from the most reliable $7 textures—go at..... $4.95

We Place on Sale Tomorrow:

150 Boys' Double-Breasted Suits, in neat, dark, all-wool mixtures—sizes 13 to 19—(a chance for small men)—made up just right—A1 weaves—always sold for $8. Tomorrow..... $5.95

B. ROTHSCHILD,

TRUSTEE FOR THE STERLING STOCKHOLDERS.

S. W. Corner State and Jackson-sts.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

"IT!"

will take more than idle talk to compete with the S. & M. Friday-before-Christmas-Bargain-Day! Gift things—legions of odds and ends—go rumbling, tumbling down in price regardless of loss or cost.

MEN'S SMOKING JACKETS AND BATH ROBES AT HALF.

Great sales make great gaps—in assortments. *To level the stocks you can have the coats today at half the former prices—sometimes less.* It's heroic, but—it's business.

At $10—68 Highest Cost Novelty House Coats, including figured silk matelasses, silk velvets, camel's hair, with gros grain silk facings, new Persian effects, figured mohairs, etc., usual $20.00, $18.00, and $15.00 values, at $10 to close.

At $5—40 Finest Imported Rough Camel's Hair Coats, in dark brown, tan, navy and gray, sizes 36 to 44, former price $10.00, at $5 to close.

At $5—88 Finest Scotch Cheviot House Coats, with plaid linings, silk bound, sizes 36 to 42, former price $10.00, $5 to close.

At $5—168 Coats of fancy all-wool plaids, all-wool Persian effects, fancy figures, etc., all with silk loops and silk cord binding, usual $8.50, $7.50, and $6.50 values, at $5 to close.

At $2.95—80 All-Wool Plaid and Quilted Lined Tricot House Coats, formerly $5.00, at $2.95 to close.

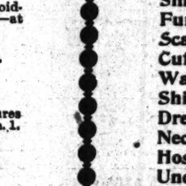
At $2.75—140 Real Japanese Habutai Silk House Coats with contrasting silk lining, all sizes, $5.00 value, for $2.75.

At $10—All the $20.00, $18.00, and $15.00 Fine Dressing Gowns reduced to $10.

At $5—25 Fancy All-Wool Plaid Dressing Gowns reduced from $10.00 to $5.

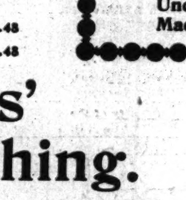
At $2.95—All the Fancy Bath Robes and Elderdown Bath Robes reduced to $4.95, $3.95 and $2.95.

75c EMBROIDERED HDKFS., 12c



Thousands and thousands of dozens Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs, all fine sheer Swiss, lawn, and Irish linen, hand emb'd, French embroidered, with lace edges and insertion, with dainty scalloped edges, etc., regularly worth up to 75c, at 12c; regularly worth up to $1, at 17c.

50c INITIALED HDKFS., 17c.



10,000 dozens Men's and Women's hemst'ched pure Irish Linen, with hand embroidered initials, every letter in stock, regularly worth up to 50c, at 17c. Think of an entire counter being given to the sale of initial handkerchiefs only.

$3 Novelty Dress Goods, 36c.

Think of any sort of Dress Goods that's fashionable and still regular price elsewhere, Boucles, *Silk and Wool Plaids*, Mohair Novelties, Crepons, Caniches, and the like, come here and find them cut to 36c and 80c per yard from up to $4—both blacks and colors, and what's more, they're ready cut into convenient dress patterns of 7, 8, and 9 yards.

XMAS UNDERWEAR SALE.

Women's 85c Night Gowns, tucked, ruffled and embroidered, similar to cut..... 25c
On sale 9:30 a. m.

Drawers—Loie Fuller and Umbrella styles—$1.50 drawers, 69c; $1 drawers, 48c; 75c drawers, 33c; 35c drawers, 7c.

Gretchen Gowns, embroidered front, rolling collar of embroidery, worth $1.75..... 59c
On sale 2:30 p. m.

Aprons—Maids', Nurses' and Fancy Dress Aprons, worth 75c, at 48c; worth 50c, at 25c; worth 25c, at 10c.

Corset Covers and Chemises—At special reductions.

$10 TOURIST CAPES, $2½.

Those nobby Scotch rough novelty effects, all wool, dark winter colors—*the* cape for storms, snows, sleighing, and every day.

$12 SCOTCH CAPES, $3½.

Imported all-wool Scotch Plaid Shawls, made into the fashionable fringed Capes, never before offered at so low a price.

$10 MACKINTOSHES, $5.

Women's Double Texture 2-Cape Mackintoshes, black and blue, plaid lined, a thoroughly dependable quality for gift giving. Still finer at $7.50 and $10—kinds usually double the price.

$3½ SILK UMBRELLAS, $1½.

Men's and women's 26 and 28 inch Close-Roll, Steel Rod, Serge Silk Umbrellas, with taffeta silk cases and handles of Dresden, silver, crystal, natural wood, silver mounted, horn, etc.—regular $3.50, $3.00, and $2.50 values. Engraved free.

$6 SILK UMBRELLAS, $2.38

Men's and women's 26 and 28 inch fine Taffeta and Silk Tight-Roll Umbrellas, steel rods, with the finest imported handles of silver-trimmed pearl, shell, carnelian, gold embossed Dresden, ivory, silver deposit, natural wood—regular $6.00, $5.00, and $4.00 values. Names engraved free.

$1¼ WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, 48c

At 48c—$1.50 Fancy Flannelette Wrappers, with braid trimmed sailor collars. *Ready 9:30 a. m.*

At 98c—$3 Elderdown Wrappers and Bath Robes. *Ready 10 a. m.*

At 89c—$2.25 Flannelette and Sultana Cashmere Wrappers, large sailor collar, ruffled and braided. *Ready 2:30 p. m.*

At $5.98—$12 Quilted Real Japanese Habutai Silk House Robes, silk lined. *Ready 3 p. m.*

MANDEL BROTHERS.

The Friday before Christmas

The gift-hunters' harvest—*the* recognized bargain event of Chicago's Christmas shopping—in Mandel's bright, busy basement—and on all the floors above:

Third floor features:

Quadruple-plated tea

set—elegantly hand engraved—8 pieces gold-lined creamer and spooner—as cut— 3.95
Other values in tea sets $4.50 and $5.95—the best in the city for the money.

Elegant hand-burnished bread trays, open work border—a $5.00 article $2.75.

The finest baking dishes in Chicago—regular $6.00 kind, cut to $3.50 each.

$2.75 table trays and

scrapers—the correct styles—well made, quadruple plate at 1.75

Fern dishes—quadruple plate—inferior kinds are rife—*only here—only now,* 2.65

$5 cake baskets—open work—hand engraved—finely finished—at 2.75

English carving sets— 3 pieces—fine quality—rough stag handles—a special offering at 1.95

Chafing dish—only the best—at $3.75, $4.75, $7 to $20 each—specials in 3-pint sizes, $2.90; 2-pint sizes, 2.45

$5 clear onyx top table—real gilt finish—no trash sold here—this cut price only to reduce stock—a good reliable table and only 2.75

$10 onyx top table—the finest all *brass*—Mandel's don't sell iron for brass—with 9x9 top and 6x6 bottom slab—at 6.95
Same as above—10x10 top and 6x6 bottom—our regular $12.50 table— 8.95

$9 real needle-etched glass set of 60 pieces—1 dozen claret glasses, 1 dozen champagne

glasses, 1 dozen whisky glasses, 1 dozen beer glasses, 1 dozen water glasses—the 60 pieces for 4.95

Main floor extras:—

$8 umbrellas—26-inch, 28-inch—high-grade silk—such as "Dent," "Spitalfield," "Wear Well" and Hale spun silks—handles of real sterling silver, real ivory, real Dresden—rare woods, sterling silver trimmed—closest rolling on metal rod—choice— 4.90

$6 umbrellas—close rolled serge silk—nobby trimmed sticks—including the popular leather incased umbrella—values up to $6.00—for 3.90

$5 umbrellas—superior serge silks—as well made as any umbrella, tight rolling on a metal tube—nobby sticks— 2.45

Basement bargains:—

$7.50 and $10 box coats

—fine all-wool diagonal cloths—all have very full sleeves and silk sleeves and ripple backs—very wide storm collar 3.49

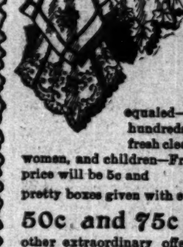
$12 capes—of fine imported all-wool chinchilla and montagnac—in black and navy—cut extra full and 32 inches in length—fancy plaid back lining—also deep inlaid velvet collar—for 2.98

Children's $8 and $10 school reefers and gretchens—of mixed Scotch cheviots—all finely made—extra full sleeves and backs—gretchen braid trimmed 2.75

Remnants $3.00 dress goods—Friday a final clearing of all the accumulated short ends and dress patterns from the big main floor department—everything in a cut length—no matter how desirable or high cost it may be—
Remnants $4 Paris silk and wool fabrics—
Remnants $3.50 rough boucle stuffs—
Remnants $3.50 mohair crepons—
Remnants $3 caniche cloth—
Remnants $3 mohair boucle plaids—
Remnants $2.50 nobby Scotch bouretts—
Remnants $2.50 high-class Scotch cheviots—
Remnants $2.50 English coverts—
Remnants $2 illuminated jacquards—
Remnants $2 novelty basket plaids—
Remnants $2 silk and wool plaids—
Remnants $2 check suitings—
Remnants $1.50 broadcloths—
Remnants $1.50 French serges—
Remnants $1.50 English whipcords—
Remnants $1.50 and $1 evening crepes—
Remnants $1 silk finish henriettas—
all divided into two big lots at 39c and 19c

$1 plaids—another big plaid sensation—just arrived from one of the greatest plaid producers in Europe—170 pieces of the most desirable French plaids—handsome colorings—the kind Chicago ladies tried in vain to get all season—eager for them even at $1—your chance Friday in Mandel's basement at 39c

40c to 60c handk'fs—



the last Friday bargain sale of Christmas handkerchiefs will be a phenomenal one—it will be a display and variety of handkerchiefs not to be equaled—it will contain hundreds of odd styles—all fresh clean goods—for men, women, and children—Friday's price will be 5c and 10c
pretty boxes given with every purchase.

50c and 75c ties—another extraordinary offering of men's stylish neckwear—108 dozen—new shapes in teck scarfs, four-in-hand scarfs, new London club ties, and band bows—pure silk, black silk and satin—the most exquisite shades and colorings—the latest designs in heather plaids, pure silk jaspars, new shades in red and blue, fancy stripes and fancy figures—Friday and Saturday 25c

THIRD FLOOR—WABASH-AV.

A rocker sale—400 tine oak rockers—one of many special lots: Solid oak rockers—full size—carved back—as cut—cobbler seats—worth double today's price— 2.35

Rockers in a grand variety of polished wood and upholstered seats—at special prices today.

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ST. JOHN'S Military Academy,
DELAFIELD, WIS.
(The American Rugby.)

Situated in the beautiful lake region of Waukesha County, on the line of the C., M. & St. P. Road, about 100 miles from Chicago.

New Term Begins Jan. 8, 1896.

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WATERMAN HALL,
SYCAMORE, ILL.

The Easter Term of this well-known school for girls will begin January 7th, 1896. Those desiring information about it can meet the Rector at 510 Masonic Temple on any Monday in December from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., or can send to him for a catalogue.
Address REV. B. F. FLEETWOOD, D. D., Rector.

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What-ever the Gift Look for it Here.

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Figure Your Savings by These Prices.

Bric-a-Brac and China..

Choice Holiday Gifts—useful, ornamental, and never such prices.

"Royal Carlsbad," Jug Shaped Vase, Doulton style, with rich undergilazed, h'nd painted decorations, value $2.50, at 1.59

Chocolate or Cocoa Pots—are very useful Xmas gifts, we have a nice variety of popular priced ones, some like cut with Dresden decorations, are each.. $1.87

Inspect our exclusive line of decorations in "Victoria" Vases—none better—your choice of an endless variety at..... 95c

"Victoria" and "Austrian" Vases and Ornaments, variety of styles and decorations, all at.... 49c

"Royal Teplitz" to appreciate the styles and low prices, and all worth double, upward from $1.98

SPECIAL—25 Per Cent Discount on Our Entire Stock of Cut Glass.

You'll find just what you want in this Department—Now on 2d Floor.

Dresden China, Onyx and Gilt, Crystal Glass, and Decorated Bisque Lamps in the latest styles and at the lowest prices. A few $50.00 Sevres China Banquet Lamps, with Watteau decorations on column and bowl, in very rich colorings and with very best of mountings, at $19.89

Banquet Globes—with "Delft," "violet," and "Dresden" decorations, all sizes and ranging in price upward from..... 98c

Full assortment of Beer Mugs; elegant gift for a gentleman.

Dresden China Boudoir Lamps, with decorated globes to match—best Princess burner, complete—value $3.50, at..... $1.59
A lovely Christmas gift for a lady.

Imported "Austrian" China Fish Sets, fish decorations on all pieces, including sauce tureen; well worth $10.00 and $8.00 per set; at $5.98 and..... $3.98

Cup, Saucer, and Plate—Sets for the little ones, all decorated and very cheap, at 49c & 25c

Carlsbad China Tea Sets, 56 pieces, newest importations, newest decorations, value, per set, $7.50, at $4.98

The 'Colegne' Dinner Set, an exquisite copy of Haviland's decoration, very pretty and effective, set complete for 12 persons, 12.87

HOLLY FOR XMAS
Vaughan's Seed Store,
24 and 26 Dearborn st.

HAIR DRESSING, MANICURING, CHIROPODY, FACIAL MASSAGE, ELECTROLYSIS, LADIES' TURKISH BATHS.
BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st

Tetley's Teas.

FAC-SIMILE OF FRONT LABEL.

Are sold only in air-tight packets, because Joseph Tetley & Co. can then guarantee that you will receive the choicest growths of INDIA and CEYLON, the finest tea-producing countries in the world, with their original STRENGTH and FRAGRANCE unimpaired.

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FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

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88 STATE-ST.
Opp. Marshall Field's.
Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision. Opera and Field Glasses. Photographic Goods.
EYES EXAMINED FREE.

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is guaranteed by him to do the worst cases, adults and minors permanently. Consultation free. Call or address DR. PARKER, Jackson Temple, 60 State-st., Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1895.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, We are creditably informed by various customers that a certain party or parties sell a certain book and give an order for five dollars on this house as a premium; and,

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The Prince of Fashion wants shoes that are like himself—stylish, easy, graceful. The most extreme style of

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is comfortable. Styles: broad, square-toed and narrow.

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At WHOLESALE Prices to the PUBLIC.
Horsfall Water Closets; no projections to break off.
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Save 3 PROFITS by buying direct from the manufacturers.
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